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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the comparative VALUE *of the different* PRODUCTIONS *of the* FINE ARTS.

GIBBON, relating, in his 24th chapter, the events of the Emperor Julian's expedition into Persia, describes, with his usual force of painting, the entire destruction of "three stately palaces, laboriously enriched with every production that could gratify the luxury and pride of an eastern monarch." After which he makes the reflection, that these wanton ravages need not excite in our breasts any vehement emotions of pity or resentment. "A single naked statue, (says he,) finished by the hand of a Grecian artist, is of more genuine value than all these rude and costly monuments of barbaric labour."

I reperused this passage just after viewing, with great delight, Mr. Daniell's exquisite Views of the remains of ancient Edifices in Hindostan; and it led me to consider, with some attention, the foundation of Mr. Gibbon's sentiment, as far as it related to the comparison of different works of art. It appeared to me, that the purposes of those arts, which have not mere utility for their object, might be classed under the two heads of *imitation* and *creation*; and that the true mode of estimating the respective value of productions in the two classes, was, to examine the nature of the ideas acquired by the mind on the view of each. Simple imitation, if executed in a perfect manner, excites, in the first place, a sense of admiration of the skill of the artist, which is doubtless a pleasing emotion, and connected with enlarged ideas of the human powers. But the effect of an imitation must finally depend upon the thing imitated; and if that be either void of intrinsic beauty or grandeur, or such as is rendered indifferent to us through frequent occurrence, it cannot be said that the mind has made any considerable acquisition by contemplating it. The Dutch school of painting abounds with objects of this kind. We are struck with the accuracy with which a carpet, or a piece of household-furniture, is represented, and wonder at the skill and labour bestowed on a head, in which every hair and wrinkle is exactly delineated; but, after all, nothing is produced except a likeness of realities which every where meet our eyes. Now, what is the naked Grecian statue to which Gibbon alludes, but, for the most part, an imitation of this kind? I know I shall be told of Apollos and Venuses which surpass in grace and beauty all ideas of the human form that can be derived from the observation of real nature. But, not to suggest that super-human figures are in some sense a-kin to monsters—what are the gladiators, athletes, dancers, listening-slaves, &c. which are the admired productions of Grecian art, but forms of common life transferred to marble? Exquisite skill, indeed, is displayed in these imitations; but the skill of the artist is the only impression which they convey to the mind above the same figures in flesh and blood. It is a great mistake to suppose that the taste of Greece itself was so simple and chastised as to be content with such performances.—When its artists meant to elevate and astonish, they did not confine themselves to common materials and every-day models. The most celebrated works of their great sculptors, which were consecrated to religion, and intended to inspire the sublimest emotions, were of colossal dimensions, and richly decorated with gold and ivory.

In the estimate of art we may therefore allow *creation* the precedence over *imitation*. Besides the novelty that always accompanies attempts to create, an unlimited scope is afforded for all the beauty and grandeur that the mind is capable of conceiving. I presume, that Mr. Gibbon could scarcely have hesitated to place a Grecian temple higher in the scale than a Grecian statue. What the architecture of the palaces of King Sapor was, he knew as little as myself; and his epithet of *barbaric* is no more than classical cant. But if they bore any resemblance to that style of oriental building, of which Mr. Daniell has given us specimens of such remote antiquity, neither greatness of design, nor fanciful variety of ornament, could be wanting to them. And, I presume, few

curious observers of ancient art, in the least emancipated from the prejudices of early education, would regard with indifference or contempt any subsisting relics of an age and country which we know to have been far advanced in civilized luxury. There is something in magnitude of dimensions alone which expands the mind, and aggrandises our ideas of human power; and, in that view, the existence of the Egyptian pyramids, little as they imply of refined art, is of more value to the speculatist than that of any single remain of painting or sculpture. But when magnitude is united with useful and ornamental contrivances, all conspiring to a great whole, devoted to purposes of splendour and magnificence, it is petty fastidiousness to regard the work with contempt, because it deviates from those models which have obtained the exclusive admiration of local and artificial taste. There appears to me an intrinsic beauty in the domes, spires, and pinnacles, of an oriental structure, depending upon principles anterior to all architectural rules, which it requires only eyes and imagination to perceive. These principles are the love of novelty, which is gratified by the creation of objects of which nature and common art afford no examples—the sense of sublimity, called into exertion by the vast height and extent of the edifices—the perception of elegance, grace, lightness, and variety with uniformity, which is excited by the fine invention which many of them display—and, finally, the reflex sentiment of human power, art, and civilization, carried back to remote periods, which they cannot fail to suggest to the speculative mind.

The art that can effect all this is surely nothing less than *barbaric*, if the epithet have any other meaning than what Grecian and Roman pride affixed to it; and he who would turn away his eyes from such a relic, to fix them upon a Torso fished up from the Tyber, must, in my opinion, have a taste strangely perverted by the pedantry of connoisseurship. To conclude, *that* appears to me the most valuable product of art which adds most to our stock of grand and beautiful ideas; not *that* which implies the highest degree of individual skill in the artist. CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known, that Mr. BONNYCASTLE's *Elements of Geometry* have lately been translated into Turkish, and have been printed at the press which has recently been established in Constantinople. A Turkish Preface to the work has been affixed by the Translator; and as it exibits a very curious and original specimen of the light in which the Turks view the sciences, a faithful Translation of it has been deemed worthy of a place in the Monthly Magazine.

PREFACE.

IN the name of God, clement and merciful. Praise and thanksgiving without end be rendered, worship and adoration without bounds be given, to the Supreme Being, the creator of the elementary world and celestial spheres, whose pure essence has no similitude nor associate; and consequently let us pray for and implore due blessings without number on our Master, the founder of our holy religion, revealed and demonstrated by the infallibility of the seal of the Prophete and chief of Apostles. Let us also pray for those worthies, his kinsmen, and the primitive believers: which being accomplished, be it known, that for strength of argument, subtility of investigation, and strictness of demonstration, geometry holds a decided pre-eminence over the other established sciences. Astronomy, the art of mensuration, the knowledge of the latitudes and longitudes of places, called geography, are derived from and depend on this noble science. By means of geometry, the art of war also has been brought to its present state of grandeur and perfection; the construction of forts, trenches, and other fortified works; the plans and designs of encampments; the digging and loading of mines; the throwing of bombs; the building of bridges and ships: in short, most of the necessaries and conveniencies of this life being connected with and having a dependence on this admirable science. It becomes, therefore, an indispensable duty to cultivate it with the greatest care and assiduity; for, independently of its other great advantages, geometry, like logic, that standard of human reason, investigates truth, and forms the mind to rectitude, by establishing a habit of close thinking and accurate reasoning; yet for justness and precision it is far superior to all the syllogisms hitherto invented. The regularity of its first principles, the concatenation of its parts, the simplicity, clearness, and convincing certainty, of its demonstrations, the universality of its application, and practical utility, being in all cases comprehensive and obvious. Now the books composed by the ancients on the above-mentioned science, owing to the disorder and confusion of the text, are very defective and obscure. The moderns, too, have rejected what ought to have been retained;

tained; and, with an idea of improvement, have introduced many exceptionable principles, whereby the subject is rendered still more perplext. Of the works of the ancients, therefore, the most celebrated and universally esteemed is that which contains the Elements of Geometry attributed to Euclid: nevertheless, in laying down and explaining the definitions, postulates, and axioms, he is somewhat confused and inaccurate. The enunciations of some of the theorems and problems are liable to profound objections. Some passages are so intricate, that the meaning is altogether unintelligible, and many of the demonstrations are exceedingly lax. Moreover, by considering attentively, it will be found that some of the premisses are falsely assumed; many of the propositions, as they are extant in the copies, are not legally demonstrated; and in the course of the work he has committed several paralogisms. The method of proof, also, which Euclid has adopted, on some occasions is vague and unsatisfactory; as the best judges have shewn by irrefragable arguments, who, after having examined with due caution, have detected the fallacy of his reasoning. Nevertheless, if there be any clue or way of deducing and inferring one geometrical truth from another, in a logical manner, as a necessary consequence, the plan and method which Euclid has struck out is most natural and judicious. In order, therefore, to adhere as closely as possible to the said plan, both in matter and form, the present truly valuable performance was undertaken in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine from the Nativity of Jesus, (on whom be peace,) which is the year one thousand two hundred and three, according to the date of the Retreat (*Hegirè,*) of the most perfect Apostle. At this time one of the geometers of England, named Bonnycastle, professor of mathematics and philosophy, endowed with nice and subtile discrimination, and pre-eminent in the sciences, actuated by a laudable desire of restoring the Elements of Euclid, and of rendering the subject more familiar and perspicuous, by avoiding a needless prolixity, and omitting such propositions as are of no immediate utility, and by substituting others which have an evident connection, has abridged the most essential parts of the science, and has, at the same time, preserved methodical precision and rigour of demonstration, and has pointed out and rectified, with scientific candour, several errors which occurred in the work. The art of mensuration, and the properties of numbers, not appertaining to pure geometry, are rejected; and those books, at the end of Euclid, which treat of the five Platonic bodies, not being of any very extensive use in their application, are here omitted.

The above work being, as it were, melted down in the crucible of the understanding, like pure gold freed from its base alloy, consists of eight books of pure geometry, brought into a short compass, and rendered quite clear and familiar; and in the opinion of the learned, the work is unequalled for general utility and facility of comprehension.

The above-mentioned book contains, indeed, the elements of geometry only; yet it is manifest that from thence the principles of the art of war, the arrangement of military stores, the management of artillery, the defence of the frontiers and fortified places, and the most effectual means of resisting the mischievous attacks of an enemy, with innumerable other solid advantages, may be ultimately deduced.

The supreme Lord and Ruler of the universe, whose works and decrees are begun and executed in beautiful order and sublimity, whose essence is infinite, having in his boundless wisdom thought fit to give stability to the religion of Islam, and restore order to the ever-enduring empire, did by his divine favour raise up an Emperor with the youthful fortune of the wise Darius, Lord of the Khalifate, possessed of sound judgment, viz. a Sultan of the race of Sultans, Sultan Selim Khan the Third, son of Sultan Mustafa Khan the Third, son of Sultan Ahmed Khan, the Third; may God grant him long to live and gloriously to reign; and may God preserve his empire and his subjects, and give authority to his, and stability to his ordinances, till the end of time. This Master of the world formed the gracious and beneficial design of disciplining his troops, and of introducing salutary regulations into the war-department; which matters depend chiefly on geometry for their explanation: and as the above-mentioned books were composed in the English language, this must also be known, previous to deriving from the work any advantage: in order, therefore, to extend its use also to the Musulman regions, this humble, deficient Selim, the geometrician, your servant, having in my youth studied the mathematics under the above-mentioned master, as a specimen of what I had learnt, did purpose to translate the said book: but the Turkish not being my native language, I was obliged to have recourse to the

the aſſiſtance of ſome one of the country, ſkilled in geometry, that by conſulting him I might make uſe of appropriate terms, correct the ſolecifms, and conſtruct the phraſes according to the true idiom of the language, which perſon is Huſein Rifky, native of Taman, ſecond ſub maſter of the well-appointed new mathematical academy; and in concert with him, by God's help, it was tranſlated into the Turkiſh language; and ſolely by dint of the good fortune of the King of Kings, to whom all princes bow the neck, and by the encouragement and protection of his Imperial Majeſty, which fertilizes and brings to maturity, the work is now brought to a happy concluſion. Thoſe readers who have a juſt taſte, and right notions of things, will conſider, that, owing to the frailty of human nature, no book but that of God alone can be perfect; therefore if they happen to meet with any faults or obſcurities, we hope they will have the goodneſs to correct and amend them.

It remains to ſay, that, beſides beſtowing the greateſt care and attention which lay in our power in the compoſition and arrangement of this Tranſlation, we have alſo made an addition thereto of ſome new and uſeful propoſitions. Several objections and critical remarks, which have hitherto eſcaped the notice of commentators, are placed at the end of the book: therefore thoſe ſtudents who wiſh to have a true idea of the ſcience, and of the unexceptionable principles on which it is founded, ought carefully to conſult what is there written for their inſtruction. So farewel.

The Firſt Book of the Elements of Geometry.

Be it known, that every ſcience has its ſubject, principles, and theorems.

The ſubject of a ſcience is that which treats of its eſſential properties; accordingly the ſubject of geometry is magnitude, exiſting by the eſſential properties of continued quantity.

The principles of a ſcience are thoſe things which are requiſite for eſtabliſhing the theorems, and theſe are of two kinds. The firſt kind are the ideal principles, i. e. the definitions of ſuch terms as are uſed in that ſcience. The ſecond kind are the ſyllogiſtic principles, which ariſe from the arrangement and compariſon of the propoſitions themſelves. Now if thoſe propoſitions are ſelf-evident, they are called axioms; but if they are not ſelf-evident, yet nevertheleſs are eaſily and reaſonably conceived to be poſſible, then they are called poſtulates: and if ſome propoſitions are admitted with doubt and heſitation, until demonſtrated in their proper places, they are called anticipated propoſitions; and from theſe anticipated propoſitions, how much ſoever others may have made uſe of them, yet as they are not held in eſteem or repute, this book is entirely free.

The theorems of a ſcience are thoſe propoſitions, wherein, by means of the ideal and ſyllogiſtic principles combined, we inveſtigate certain properties.

In geometry the ſaid propoſitions are either practical or ſpeculative: the practical requires the previous conſtruction of ſomething unfiniſhed, and afterwards to demonſtrate it: the ſpeculative requires only the demonſtration of ſomething that is already conſtructed.

Now as every book whatſoever reſts neceſſarily on its ideal and ſyllogiſtic principles, therefore this book alſo muſt reſt on the definitions, axioms, and poſtulates; which being the things requiſite in geometry, we have above explained; and ſo God help us through.

Definitions.

Solid, ſurface, line, point, &c. &c. &c. as in the original Elements.

Concluſion of the Notes and Critical Remarks.

By the aſſiſtance of the Lord of the Univerſe, the work which we had undertaken, draws near to a concluſion; and it is evident, from the preceding remarks, how much the Elements of Euclid have been vitiated and ſpoilt by unſkilful editors. Whoever attentively conſiders and reflects on the above blemiſhes, will be ſurpriſed and diſguſted at the indecent behaviour of thoſe people, who, without any capacity or requiſite abilities, pretend to teach others; and who, not knowing even the principles of the ſcience, and unable to comprehend even the ſimpleſt theorem in geometry, pick up here and there a few practical rules, and, throwing them together in a looſe diſorderly manner, arrogate to themſelves the title of *ſçavans*. Such men, inſtead of aſſuming unbecoming airs of importance, ſhould firſt learn the moral duties of modeſty and decorum.—Now in order to form a true and decided judgment whether a propoſition is or is not legally and ſcientifically demonſtrated, the rules of logic ſhould be known previouſly to commencing the ſtudy of geometry. The greater part of thoſe who begin to learn the Elements, content themſelves generally with barely knowing ſome of the properties of the figures, without troubling

troubling themselves to investigate in what manner those properties have been demonstrated to exist; for which reason they remain always in ignorance, and consequently liable to error. But as this Work has corrected the faults, and removed the blemishes, which were in Euclid, and as it was undertaken in order to serve as an introduction for those who wish to know the reason of things, and who earnestly desire to make a progress in the mathematics and natural philosophy, as they are now taught, by means of demonstration and experiment, we hope for their sakes that the trouble we have had in translating it will not prove altogether useless, and that it will prove acceptable to all those capable of distinguishing a strict and legitimate demonstration.

It remains to say, that a more comprehensive and scientific form might have been given to this book; but as it was particularly designed for the use of beginners, the advantage of the present method appeared superior to every other consideration.

While preparing and arranging this Translation, we examined and collated with it the Elements of Euclid, by Nasir-ed-din Tousy; when it appeared that the foregoing remarks and objections were equally applicable to that Work also.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Considerable time ago, I read a letter from one of your Correspondents, complaining of the sufferings endured in a journey, from the disproportionate size of a stage-coach to the passengers it carried. It might have been expected that the notice of so frequent an evil would have been followed by some proposals for redress; but, in fact, supineness in matters of public concern is one of the characteristics of this country; and almost every one calculates whether it is not better for himself to submit to an inconvenience, than to take any trouble in preventing its recurrence to himself and others. For my own part, I confess that it is only the stimulus of pain not yet forgotten, that has induced me to take up the subject.

A short time since, I entered the fifth into a stage-coach, (I shall only name it—the *Luton and Ampthill.*) One side was so completely filled by two tolerably bulky persons, that no doubt was left which I was to take. With difficulty I squeezed in the midst of the other two, and was thrown so forwards, that I not only sat very ill at ease, but touched the opposite seat with my knees. It was agreed by all, that to have placed a sixth would have been impossible; yet we were under continual alarms lest our coachman should force another upon us. I need say little of the cramps and aches endured in riding thirty or forty miles under such circumstances. They completely destroyed the pleasure I should otherwise have derived from an agreeable set of companions. Now, I think it cannot be denied, that to take an adequate price for conveying passengers from place to place, and not to provide the means for doing this with a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience, is downright imposition. The person who takes his place, can know nothing of his accommodations beforehand, and has a right to expect that the space provided should bear a proportion to the number carried, and that six are not, by dint of cramming, to be compressed into the room of four. It is surely no trifling consideration, that not a day in the year passes in which numbers of public vehicles go out from, and arrive at, London, with companies of passengers, the comfort of whose journey is entirely destroyed by such unjust treatment.

I am not much of a projector, but I am tempted, Sir, on the present occasion, to offer a remedial plan, which some of your abler Correspondents may consider and improve. Let all the stage-coaches going from London be placed under the inspection of the commissioners of hackney-coaches, for the purpose of enforcing a certain dimension of inside length and breadth, accommodated (according to some fair and reasonable calculation,) to the proposed number of passengers. Let every such coach be obliged, under a heavy penalty, to have on the outside, in a conspicuous place, a small plate, (stamped by the office,) indicating the number it is to carry, and let all passengers be entitled to resist any attempt on the part of the coachman to introduce more. A small fee for the admeasurement and plate would be a sufficient recompence for the trouble incurred by the office: indeed, considering the heavy taxes already levied on every mode of travelling, it would not be much for Government to confer such a benefit on the public *gratis*.

I flatter myself some attention will be paid to this proposal. In the meantime you may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that whenever I again meet with a similar imposition,

position, I shall furnish you with the name of the vehicle, which I hope you will not omit to print; and I heartily wish others of your readers may do the like. Your's, &c. A. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS glad to see the Memoirs of the late Mr. Hugh Farmer announced in your last number. But some of your readers were rather surprised to read the notice given of their being accompanied with a piece of this learned author "never before published," said to be "the only one of his MSS. preserved from the flames." It is certain, that his order to his executors in his will was, to burn them all without inspection, and there can be no doubt of their punctual compliance, for which, indeed, they have been censured, as one or two of the pieces had been fully prepared for the press. Dr. Kippis, who had perused some of them, very much lamented their destruction, and in the Biographica Britannica, after a review of his printed works, he expressly says, "Here closes our account of Mr. Farmer as an author; for though he pursued his literary inquiries, nothing more ever did or ever CAN make its public appearance." It may therefore admit of a Query, (if the piece announced be really the production of Mr. Farmer's pen,) whether the intended editor came possessed of it in a fair and honourable way? and, if so, whether it be prudent or just to bring it forth to the public, after Mr. Farmer had so expresly ordered all his MSS. to be destroyed? I, for one, among others, should be glad to see this matter clearly explained and satisfactorily vindicated, who am, Sir,

Your's, &c. QUERIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY attention, the other day, was arrested by the omission of the augment in the word "δυλυχησεν," in verse 270 of the Œdipus Tyran. of Sophocles.

As this was contrary to the Canon of Porson, "the polar star of Grecian lore," I consulted the Preface of his Hecuba, in hopes that I might find it in the list of exceptions, but was disappointed.

I shall, therefore, be obliged to your learned readers for any information, but particularly for reference to any commentator who has noticed this passage.

The insertion of the above in your valuable Miscellany will oblige, your's, &c.

Barnet, Feb. 20, 1804. WM. MARR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that Mr. Benjamin Flower, of Cambridge, has it in contemplation to publish, by subscription, the Miscellaneous Works of the late Mr. Robert Robinson, and that a part of the profits is to be appropriated to the widow, I beg permission to make a remark or two on N. N.'s Letter, in your last month's Magazine; conceiving, that it has a tendency, though, I doubt not, without N. N.'s intention, to discredit the writings of Mr. Robinson, and, consequently, to defeat the aim of Mr. Flower, which is, to benefit the widow by this publication.

I shall pass over what has been said by Mr. Cole on one hand, and in the Cantabrigiana on the other; and shall only notice what N. N. says relative to Oldmixon, and to the credulity and scurrility of Robinson, in his Syllabus of Lectures on Nonconformity; at the same time, giving perfect credit to N. N. for his claim to the character of a moderate and judicious man.

Of Oldmixon, to whom N. N. alludes as Robinson's pole-star in some matters, I can say little, I acknowledge; for I know little. But, if Oldmixon has been a writer for a party, as he has been represented, it should be recollected, that the other party, also, had their writers: and, it may be presumed, nay, it is certain, that the *low-party* have, in many instances, been misrepresented by them. Candour itself, therefore, cannot but think it reasonable, that the oppressed, likewise, should have their historians; and it is natural to suppose, that many facts, suppressed, or misrepresented, by the *high-party*, are to be found only in such historians' writings. If Wood, the author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, has not been very much belied, he has distorted and misrepresented things relative to those times. Robinson, amidst his miscellaneous and extensive reading, had doubtless read Oldmixon; but, as the Cantabrigiana shews, his credulity was not beguiled into the belief of the fact alluded to by N. N. Whether it is maintained by Oldmixon, I know not; but should that author be deemed a mere party-writer, it is certain, that Robinson was conversant with historians of a higher character.

As to the virulence of Robinson, in his Syllabus of Lectures, it should be recollected in what a situation he had placed himself, when writing that work. He was allowed, by all who knew him, to be a man of great benevolence. I knew him myself for many years, and admired him

him most in that particular view of his character. But in the work alluded to, Sir, he was reviewing the persecutors of a particular period and directing his violence against men *acting* as persecutors; and not against men acting as clergymen, or as bishops. It is but justice to observe, that he makes this distinction in his Preface. In the same Preface, also, he certainly speaks very severely against the Established Church, but not till after he has been calculating what he apprehended to be its injurious effects on the happiness, principles, and liberties, of the country. At the same time, he puts in a caveat against any misconceptions of his object; intimating, that if he had the whole Established Church at his disposal as much as any sovereign despot had his slaves, he would not deprive it, by force, of one rite, of one ceremony, or of one prayer; that he would only prevent it from imposing formularies and creeds on others, and from doing injury to other societies: in short, that he would separate the church from the state, and leave principles, creeds, and prayers, to shift for themselves. Had Robinson's violence been directed against men acting merely as clergymen, or bishops, and not as persecutors; had it been groundless attack or indiscriminate censure, I should not have taken notice of N. N.'s Letter; but, taking into the account the times of which Robinson was writing, and the facts to which he appeals, I conclude that his language was violent only against intolerance, and betrayed no malignity of heart. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. DYER.

P.S. The writer of this Letter certainly does not believe nor approve many things that will be maintained in Robinson's miscellaneous works: but, independently of a wish for the interest of his widow, he is convinced that this Miscellany will give proof of very benevolent feelings, and many liberal sentiments He has, therefore, taken the liberty of dropping these hints. The work will be contained in four volumes, price to subscribers twenty-four shillings: money to be paid on the delivery of books. Names are taken by Mr. Benjamin Flower, at Cambridge; and by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for last April, a Letter from Common Sense, I will trouble you with a few Observations on the same subject.

Experience has proved that a foot-soldier should not have either sword or pistol; and that the firelock combining the properties of both in a superior degree, will be more effectually used by the man who has not other arms to depend upon, or to encumber him.

Amongst other improvements on the arms of the British soldiers, the lengthening the bayonet ought to be adopted, as it would increase the advantage which they have ever had over their enemies in the use of it: the bayonets should also be screwed on, instead of the present mode of fixing them.

The locks, which are the most essential, are in every particular objectionable; to remedy this, an advanced price must be given, and the trifling additional expence of five shillings would be sufficient.

Our flints are the worst in Europe, and indeed in the world; for the correctness of which assertion, I appeal to all soldiers who have had an opportunity of comparing them.

The powder is much better than what was formerly issued for the use of the army, but it is not so good as it should be; at any rate I would recommend a priming of the best to be put into every cartridge, by which the touchhole and pan would not be so soon clogged as they usually are,

I think it would be a good plan to have one of the divisions of the tin-magazines filled with cartridges, the balls of which to be cut nearly through into four equal pieces; which at close quarters must have great effect, because they would separate as soon as fired, and do the business of four bullets.

I cannot agree with your friend, that the charge is a favourite movement with the French; on the contrary, I think it is notorious that they seldom offer it to us, and commonly decline it, *sans ceremonie*, when offered to themselves by an equal body of British soldiers. Your's, &c.

TIM. SKIVER, serjeant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Number, mentions, that Chatterton was buried at Pancras. I always understood that he was buried in the burial-ground of the work-house to St. Andrew's, Holborn, in Shoe-lane. I visited his grave some years since, and was directed to a spot at the right-hand side of the lower end of the inclosure. Some boards covered the *pit*, (for so the keeper of the work-house called it,) and he said that it was then, (in 1792,) quite *full*, so that they had occasion

occasion to open another near it.—The controversy about the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, is, I trust, now at an end; and there are few who do not attribute every line of them to the imagination of that wonderful genius and unfortunate youth, who, under a happier train of circumstances might have lived in happiness and honour, beloved, courted, and admired; and whose remains might have been borne in solemn pomp to the grand sepulchre of all our worthies, amid the tears and respect of the good and great, but who died in despair, and was thrown undistinguished into the *burial-pit* of a work-house.

There is one internal piece of evidence, that the Poems were written by Chatterton, which has never been taken notice of by any commentator, and which might be drawn out into a long analysis, but I shall confine myself merely to the hint, as any reader may make an experiment of the justice of my remark. It appears to me that Chatterton wrote the Poems first in modern English, and then altered the spelling, and sprinkled them with ancient words, according as he could find ancient words which would suit the measure and emphasis of the line. What leads me to this idea is, that in nineteen instances out of twenty, the ancient word may be supplied by a modern one of the same meaning, and exactly of so many syllables as will fall in with the metre of the line.

I have sometime had an intention of publishing an edition of Rowley's Poems, in a modern dress, which could easily be done by merely altering the spelling, and substituting modern words in room of the obsolete, which would confirm my hypothesis, and perhaps gain Chatterton more readers than he has at present.

I conceive that my hypothesis diminishes "*The wonder of so young a man being so perfectly acquainted with the language of antiquity as to write it with perfect familiarity and ease*" I think he did *not* write it with *ease*. I think he wrote his Poems in modern English, and then looked into his glossary for old words, and where he found old words which would exactly supply the place of the modern, he adopted them. My meaning will be perfectly understood by those who are judges of Latin composition; it is a common saying, that "to write good Latin, we must *think* in Latin;" the idioms, the tone, the style must be Latin; and therefore youth are instructed by judicious masters to put down their first thoughts in Latin, and *not* to write them in English first, and then translate their own English; for, if they do, it will inevitably appear English-Latin patch-work. In the composition of one scholar, we can see that he is perfect master of the Latin language, while in that of another, (though there be no false concord, no error,) we can evidently see that he has consulted his dictionary for every word. Now this appears to me to have been exactly the case with Chatterton. His late editor observes, (vol. 2. p. 517,) that the deeds which are to be found in the third volume, written in *modern* English, were designed probably to be *filled up*, like a painter's sketch, the first opportunity. I perfectly agree with the editor; and I verily believe, that the Poems were *filled up* in the same manner, though we are not in possession of the first outlines, which Chatterton carefully destroyed. The deeds add weight to my conjecture, which I had formed long before I had seen them. C. V. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. C.'s remarks on the incrustation formed by the New-River water, induced me to make some experiments; the results of which, being phenomena not generally, if ever, noticed by chemists, perhaps you may think them worthy insertion.

I found that iron-filings very rapidly decomposed a solution of carbonate of lime in carbonated-water; the carbonate of lime being precipitated, and a portion of the iron taken up in its place, by the excess of acid.

Copper filings also decompose this solution, though less rapidly, some of the copper being dissolved in a similar manner by the acid. From this experiment it appears, that carbonic-acid possesses, in a large degree, the property of dissolving copper, as well as iron; the solution afterwards depositing the oxide of copper, in considerable quantity, on the application of heat.

It is evident, that either of the above metals, particularly iron, is improper to form cocks to the conductors of water; water generally containing carbonate of lime; and the inconvenience experienced by the New-River Company, from their use, will be easily accounted for. But, for domestic purposes, water, when boiled, will come equally wholesome from any vessel; as heat, unassisted by the action of the metal, is always sufficient to occasion its purity. I am, &c. R. M.

April 14, 1804.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INCLOSED with this letter you will receive an account of some very important events in the life of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. King of France; drawn up by me, from the informations of an eye-witness of the scenes described, *et quarum pars magna fuit.*

This eye-witness was M. le Comte de Moustier, one of the *gardes du corps* who attended the King on his journey from Paris to Varennes, and who is repeatedly mentioned in the course of the narrative.

M. de Moustier came first to England several years ago, from Switzerland, where he had been known, and much regarded, by the late Earl of Northampton. Through the present Earl, then Lord Compton, he was introduced to General Melville, under whose hospitable roof I then resided.

In this way began my acquaintance with M. de Moustier, whom it was impossible to know and not highly to value, as a man of the greatest integrity and private worth.

The journey to Varennes was a constant subject of his conversations with General Melville, at which I took every opportunity to be present.

Independently of the universal sympathy for the unfortunate Louis, General Melville was excited by strong personal motives to take a warm interest in whatever regarded him.

The General had been employed for several months, in the spring and summer of 1783, at the Court of Versailles, on a mission respecting the island of Tobago, which had been taken from us by the gallant Marquis de Bouillé, during the American war, and been ceded to France by the preliminaries of the peace, without any stipulations for many objects of the highest importance to the British proprietors and inhabitants of the colony.

In this situation General Melville had the best opportunities, and he failed not to use them, for procuring information concerning the dispositions and talents of the new sovereign of his countrymen in Tobago.

Every day confirmed the opinion which he had early formed, that Louis was a man of genuine humanity, and love of truth, justice, and order; united with great application to, and sound judgment in, business: and that this opinion was well founded, was evinced beyond all doubt, by the singularly favourable terms granted to the General, for the colony, of which he had been the founder, in the beginning of his government of all the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

M. de Moustier had drawn up a very full Account of the Journey to Varennes, parts of which he used frequently to read to General Melville and myself.

The interest naturally excited by the subject, but greatly heightened by the strong indications of genuineness and truth discovered in every part of these details, produced an ardent wish that the whole should be given to the public by M. de Moustier in his own name.

To this proposal, however, he constantly refused to agree; saying, that were he to do so, he might be suspected of being influenced by some view of deriving pecuniary advantage from the publication, (of which, by the bye, with his lady and young children to support, he stood in great need,) rather than by a pure disinterested zeal for vindicating the character of his beloved master from the atrocious calumnies industriously circulated against him in other countries as well as in France.

In these circumstances, on the 11th of December, 1800, I applied, by a letter, to M. de Moustier, for such informations as might enable me to form a connected narrative of the journey, with a view to its being made public.

This mode being liable to no objection on the part of M. de Moustier, he readily furnished me with various and ample details, from which the following account has been drawn up; into which no circumstance, however unimportant, has been admitted, but such as was supplied by M. de Moustier; and in which, as much as was practicable, his own expressions and manner have been scrupulously preserved.

Such notes as appeared to be wanting, for explanation's sake, will be easily distinguished from those of M. de Moustier.

This gentleman left this country in the summer of 1801; and, when I last heard of him, was residing with his family at Munich, in Bavaria; where, by the very extensive circulation of your valuable Miscellany, Mr. Editor, he will soon learn, that his restless anxiety to render justice to the character of his unhappy Sovereign has not been without avail.

I have now only to add, that having lately applied to General Melville for an authentication of what is here stated respecting the narrative, and the mode by which

which it fell to me to present it to the public, he has been pleased to do so in the most satisfactory manner.

I am, &c. JOHN DOUGALL.

London, March 28, 1804.

An ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of* LOUIS XVI. KING *of* FRANCE, *with the* ROYAL FAMILY, *from* PARIS *to* VARENNES, *and of their* RETURN *to the* CAPITAL, *in* JUNE 1791; *drawn up from the* INFORMATIONS *of one of the* KING'S BODY-GUARDS, *by* JOHN DOUGALL.

Louis having at last resolved to withdraw for a time from Paris, selected three gentlemen of his body-guards to accompany him on the occasion: these were M. le Comte de Moustier, M. le Chevalier de Malden, and M. le Chevalier de Valory.—He directed M. de Moustier to repair to the palace of the Thuilleries on Thursday the 17th of June, 1791; and in the mean time to inform the two other gentlemen of the King's wishes; as also to provide for himself and them couriers jackets of yellow cloth, round hats, boots, &c. and proper passports for leaving Paris.

When all these necessaries were procured, the three *gardes-du-corps* were to go together to the palace on the following Monday, the 21st June, between eight and nine in the evening, there to receive further instructions.

At the time appointed, M. de Malden and M. de Valory went thither, by the gallery of the Louvre, which extends along the Seine; but M. de Moustier took a different way, to a private staircase, which led to the apartment of the King's first *valet-de chambre*. There his Majesty was waiting for him, and quickly opening the door, as soon as he heard M. de Moustier coming up, lest he should be stopped by the sentinel in the passage, conducted him to the apartment of the Queen.

There the three *gardes-du-corps* having met, the King addressed them in this manner:

"*You see, Gentlemen, to what a wretched situation we are brought. We rely on your fidelity and attachment to rescue us from it, and have made choice of you for this purpose.*

"*Our fate is in your hands. Will you or will you not undertake to deliver us from our present misery? If you refuse to assist us, we are utterly undone.*"

To such words, from their unhappy master, those gentlemen could answer only by their tears, and some broken sentences, in which they endeavoured to express their joy at the prospect of a deliverance so ardently desired by all the French who still retained their duty to their rightful sovereign, as well as by every friend of justice and good order.

Their Majesties thought it best, in order to prevent interruption or discovery on the journey, to change the names of the three *gardes-du corps*, assigning to each that by which he was in future to be known.*

To M. de Valory was given a letter for Count de Fersen, Minister at the Court of France from the King of Sweden: and to M. de Moustier, two *sacs-de-nuit*, or travelling-bags, one belonging to the Queen, and another to the Dauphin. M. de Valory was directed, at the same time, to leave the Thuilleries in the same way by which he had entered; whilst M. de Moustier was to go down the great staircase, crossing what was called the Queen's Court, to meet M. de Valory under the first gate-way leading out to the quay of the bridge called the *Pont-Royal*, opposite to the end of the palace.

M. de Malden remained with the Royal Family, and never quitted them until his imprisonment, on their return to Paris.

Count de Fersen, who was waiting on the quay, no sooner, by a private signal, recognized M. de Valory, than he took the two *gardes du-corps* in his carriage to an hotel, where M. de Valory took the horse that was to carry him the first stage, from Paris to Bondy; and M. de Moustier four other horses, with which he went to another hotel, where he put them to a travelling-carriage, of a remarkably plain and common appearance.

From this last hotel M. de Moustier proceeded with the carriage to St. Martin's Gate, where he was speedily joined by the Royal Family, who had come from the court of the *Carousel*, behind the palace, in a hired coach, provided by Count de Fersen, with M. de Malden mounted behind it.

This happened at half an hour, or perhaps three quarters, past twelve o'clock at night.

When the Royal Family had removed into the travelling-carriage, the hired coach and horses were overturned, as if by accident, into a ditch near the gate, that the coachman might be hindered from going immediately home, and giving an account of what he had seen.

Before leaving the gate the Queen asked M. de Malden what he thought of the

* M. de Moustier was called *Melchior*; M. de Malden, *Jean*; and M. de Valory, *François*.

intended

intended journey. He answered, that he considered it to be most fortunate for them to be already without the walls of Paris. The King observed, that it might perhaps be difficult to proceed so far as to Châlons on the Marne; nay, that he doubted whether they should be able to reach that town; but that, after passing Châlons, he could foresee no obstacle to their progress.

The Queen informed M. de Moustier, that, as they came out of the palace, they met M. de la Fayette and M. Gouvion; but that she went a little to one side, so that these gentlemen passed the Royal Family, as her Majesty believed, without knowing them. It must also be observed, that, in order to mislead the public, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth had lengthened out their airing in the *Bois de Boulogne* to a very late hour, and did not return to the palace till eight o'clock. It is remarkable that it had been currently reported in Paris for several days, that the King was to make his escape from Paris very soon. One of the journals had even fixed this very day for the attempt.

M. de Valory, as was said, had gone on to Bondy, to have horses ready for the next stage, and also to deliver to M. le Duc de Choiseul, who was there expecting orders, a letter from the King, acquainting him, that, soon after his usual hour of retiring to rest, which was well known to every one connected with the Royal Family to be at midnight, he was to attempt to escape from the Thuilleries; and directing M. de Choiseul to take all proper precautions for facilitating the journey.

Thus M. de Valory rode on before the carriage to provide horses; M. de Malden rode behind it; and M. de Moustier mounted the coach box, where Count de Fersen had placed himself, and went as far as Bondy. Here he took leave of the Royal Family, and the King tenderly embraced him at parting.

The Count returned to Paris with the postillion who had driven the Royal Family that stage.

It was three quarters of an hour past twelve, or, at most, one in the morning of Tuesday, the 22d of June, when the carriage left the gate of St. Martin at Paris. The journey from thence to Varennes, a distance of *sixty* leagues of post, (or about *one hundred and fifty* English miles,) was performed between the time just mentioned, and a quarter, or perhaps half an hour, past ten o'clock at night; that is, in *twenty-one hours and a half*.

They travelled without any remarkable interruption or delay, excepting that at a post-house beyond Châlons, when they were on the point of setting off, the two foremost horses at once fell down, with the driver under his horse—an accident instantaneous and unaccountable: and when they had been raised, and were again ready to move, the whole number of horses in the carriage came all together to the ground, with the drivers, in a most extraordinary way.

M. de Moustier, who had both times released the drivers from their dangerous situation, complained of the horses: but he was assured by the people of the post-house, that these were the best in the stables, as in fact they appeared to be; and that, by their speed on the road, the delay now occasioned would be amply compensated.

These same horses afterwards went on so well, being almost constantly on a canter, that, upon the whole, no time seemed to be lost in this stage, in which the carriage went faster than on any other of the whole journey.*

That the Royal Family might avoid every cause of delay on the road, *they had taken with them in the carriage a piece of cold veal, which they cut, and laid on a slice of bread, and ate, as is done by sportsmen and travellers in France, who wish to save the time and expence of eating at an inn. They had also* ONE *bottle of mild Champaign (vin de Champagne non mousseux,) together with six bottles of water.* This was the whole beverage of the whole family all the way from Paris to Varennes.†

Thrice

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* During the whole way to Varennes the carriage was drawn by six horses, and had no more even on the return to Paris, notwithstanding the crowd of national guards with whom it was literally covered.

† Very different from this is the account so often and so confidently circulated by designing and evil-intentioned persons in France. Being sensible that, in order to succeed in their atrocious schemes, it was necessary to render the unfortunate Louis the object of the contempt, and even of the abhorrence, of an uninformed and deluded multitude, these persons ceased not to propagate the most scandalous, as well as groundless calumnies, against their devoted Sovereign. In particular, they asserted, and it has been but too generally believed, that had the King been less addicted to the pleasures of the table, his journey would not have been interrupted, nor his person recognized.

M. de Moustier has had the grief to hear

 similar

Thrice only on the whole journey did his Majeſty alight from the carriage; twice only for the ſhort time employed in changing horſes; and this he did principally to give his family a little relief from their crowded ſituation; and the third time when the carriage came to go down a hill ſo ſteep, that the poſtillions were obliged to lock the wheels with the chain. The Dauphin and the Princeſs Royal took the ſame opportunity to ſtretch their limbs, cramped with the confinement of the carriage.

On the laſt of theſe occaſions, when he had one foot on the ſteps to enter the coach, which was ſurrounded and beſet with beggars, ſeemingly in the greateſt diſtreſs, he laid his hand on M. de Mouſtier's arm, who had turned himſelf ſo as to prevent the King from being narrowly examined, and with tears in his eyes deſired M. de Mouſtier not to take ſo much trouble, adding, that ſuch precautions were no longer neceſſary, as no danger of diſcovery was now to be apprehended.—He ſaid, at the ſame time, that he could not, without the moſt lively ſorrow, behold the wretched ſtate of the people around them, nor anticipate the miſery that muſt be their lot, ſhould no favourable change in public affairs take place.—"*Alas!* (cried that feeling Prince,) *how my poor people are deceived! My own ſufferings would be nothing to me, could they become the means of procuring the happineſs of the French nation.*"

On the firſt occaſion of his quitting the carriage, the King ſaid to M. de Mouſtier:—"*I am ſo unfortunate that I cannot perſuade myſelf that my journey will be proſperous. Happen, however, what may, I ſhall have only done my duty, in ſhewing to all the world, by this attempt to withdraw from my oppreſſors, the thraldom in which I have hitherto been held.—Let no one in future allege, that he has been deceived or miſled by me, through any thing that I may do, as has been but too long the caſe during my cruel captivity.*†

The confidence, or rather the hopes, of meeting with no interruption on the journey, began to decay when the carriage reached St. Ménéhoud, where, while the horſes were changing, the commanding officer of a detachment of dragoons quartered in the town, paſſing cloſe by M. de Mouſtier, but without ſtopping, and rather affecting to turn his head another way, ſaid to him, in a way not to be overheard by the ſurrounding people, "*Make haſte, and begone; if you do not ſet off inſtantly, you are undone.*" This the officer ſaid, although he ſaw M. de Mouſtier with his own hands aſſiſting to put the horſes to the carriage with the utmoſt diſpatch.

Soon after the King had left St. Ménéhoud, this party of dragoons was ſurrounded and diſarmed by the national guards of the place.

The Royal Family at laſt arrived at Clermont en Argone, where lay Monſieur's regiment of dragoons, commanded by M. de Damas.

One of the officers came up to M. de Mouſtier, and ſaid, "*Comrade, ſhall I order a party to mount and attend you?*" M. de Mouſtier declined accepting the offer, as it might have occaſioned ſome ſuſpicion of the rank of the travellers; ſaying to the officer, that he muſt ſurely be in a miſtake reſpecting them, for that they were not accuſtomed to travel with ſuch attendants.

The officer, either from prudence, or that he feared he had been too raſh, replied only that it might be dangerous for perſons of diſtinction to travel through the woods in the night.

M. de Mouſtier thanked him for his attention, adding, that perſons who travelled as they did, always took care to be prepared againſt highwaymen, or whatever other inconveniences they could expect to encounter.

When the carriage had left Clermont, M. de Damas ordered his regiment to mount and march; but inſtead of obeying, the men ſet up the cry of *Vive la Nation!** and M. de Damas contrived, though with much difficulty, and after being ſeverely threatened by them, to make

ſimilar aſſertions from the mouths of perſons otherwiſe worthy of regard; and even of ſome who, in foreign lands, were the ſuffering victims of their zeal for the cauſe of the very Monarch whoſe character they ſo unjuſtly, but unthinkingly, aſperſed. He does in the moſt ſolemn manner declare, that the account here given is moſt ſtrictly correct.

† The ſame ſentiments were more fully expreſſed in the Declaration left by his Majeſty on the chimney-piece in the Thuilleries, and afterwards made public.

* This extraordinary behaviour of the dragoons, added to the conduct of the drivers, who even on the beſt road, between Clermont and Varennes, could never be prevailed on to proceed but extremely ſlow, in general walking their horſes, may ſerve to open the eyes of the world reſpecting the ſcheme laid for interrupting his Majeſty's journey.

his

his escape out of their hands, and repaired to the King, who was, by this time, arrived at Varennes; whither the Duke de Choiseul had also repaired.

The carriage entered Varennes at a quarter, or perhaps half an hour, past ten o'clock at night; an hour when the inhabitants of that place ought all naturally to have gone to bed.

Here horses were expected to convey the Royal Family to Stenay.

M. de Bouillé, son of the celebrated General, the Marquis de Bouillé, and M. de Goguelas, were already at Varennes; but unfortunately they were posted at the farther extremity of the town, beyond the bridge, over a small river that runs by it. This bridge was afterwards found to be blocked up by three waggons loaded with timber overturned on it. Four pieces of cannon were also planted at the gate of the place. These, however, could not have occasioned much hindrance to the journey, as the people could not have made use of them without endangering their friends as much as the Royal Family.

The night was extremely dark, and from the hour, and the profound silence of the place, the inhabitants were supposed to be all at rest.

As the horses expected from Stenay did not appear, it was proposed to the drivers to go on another stage; but this they positively refused to do, pretending that they did not know the road. Nothing, therefore, could induce them to proceed; not even the promise of fifty *Louis-d'or*, made to them by M. de Malden.

In this dilemma, the King directed M. de Moustier to enquire for the road at a house on the right hand of the street, nearly opposite the carriage, and where, only, any light had been observed.

The door, which stood open, was shut as soon as M. de Moustier approached it; but when he pressed strongly against it, it was again opened, and a gentleman within, in a night-gown, asked him, in a firm voice, what he wanted.

" *I only came* (said M. de Moustier,) *to beg you to inform me which is the road from this place to Stenay?*"

" *I would do it* (said the gentleman,) *most readily; but if it came to be known to the public that I had done so, I should be ruined.*"

" *What, Sir!* (replied M. de Moustier,) *a lady on a journey finds herself overtaken by the night, and is an utter stranger to the country: you are surely too well bred to refuse to point out her road?*"

No, Sir, (said the gentleman again,) *this is no lady: we know who the travellers are.*"

On this M. de Moustier returned to the carriage, and recounted what had passed to his Majesty, who sent him back to desire the gentleman to come to the carriage.

M. de Moustier went, and told him that his *mistress* begged he would come out to her, to which the gentleman agreed, and putting off his shoes, lest his steps should be remarked, went to the coach, where he conversed some time with the King; and then conducted M. de Moustier to the lodgings of the commanding-officer of the hussars of Lauzun, walking all the way without his shoes, and insisting on absolute secrecy from M. de Moustier.

The commandant's lodgings were near, but he was not to be found. They only met with one of the hussars, who had been ordered, he said, to carry the officer's portmanteau to him, if he did not come home, between twelve and one in the morning.

After this the carriage moved onwards, through Varennes, for about two hundred steps, when it was stopped by a crowd of national guards, filling the street, and presenting their muskets at the drivers, who, as may be supposed from their former behaviour, were soon induced to halt.*

Two men standing directly opposite to the door of the carriage, on the left side, pointed their muskets against it, calling out, *Fire!* M. de Moustier pushed down one of the pieces, and seized the other with one hand, while he clapped the other to his hanger.

The Queen instantly commanded him to abstain from any violence; and he, without quitting his hold of the musket, but pushing it gently to one side, that, if it did go off, the charge might not touch the carriage, just said, with a low voice, " *What, Madam! will you not suffer me to drive away this rabble?*"—" *No,* (answered the Queen,) *don't meddle with them; you would only hinder us: this will soon be over.*"

Just at this juncture, Sausse, *procureur* of the commune, (town,) came up, with the commandant of the volunteers, or national guards, and, under the pretence of

* It is worthy of remark, that, as the coach entered Varennes, when it was both late and dark, a loud whistle was heard by M. de Malden and others of the company.

executing

executing his magisterial duty, asked for the passports of the travellers, and made the Royal Family alight.

They were conducted to Sausse's house, which was every where filled with national guards.

When they entered an apartment, the King went and sate down at the farther end; the Queen and Princess Elizabeth seated themselves one on each side of the King, but a little farther forward, that, if possible, they might conceal his Majesty from the prying eyes of the multitude, who shewed the utmost eagerness to behold him.

For the same purpose M. de Moustier placed himself on a chair between the Queen and the Princess, and immediately before the King.

Some one of the crowd having observed, "*They say this is the King*;" "*If you supposed this to be the King*, (said M. de Moustier,) *you ought already to be at his feet: and if he be only a common traveller, what right have you to interrupt his journey?*"

On hearing what passed, his Majesty rose from his chair, and advancing to the middle of the chamber, said aloud—"*Yes, I am your King!—Being worn out with the outrages to which I have been so long exposed in the capital, I have at last resolved to withdraw to a remote corner of my dominions; and there I am convinced I shall again meet with genuine marks of that affection which the French have, from the earliest times, borne to their rightful sovereigns.*"

No sooner were these words uttered by his Majesty, than Sausse, the *procureur*, and Hannonet, the commander of the national guards, struck with awe, threw themselves at his Majesty's feet, and with tears poured forth protestations of their love and respect for all the Royal Family, and of their joy in beholding their King in the midst of his people: they even added their resolution to shed the last drop of their blood for his service.

His Majesty and the Queen raised them from the ground, and he spoke to them in the following manner:

"*My good people are not criminal; they are only misled. They have not utterly shaken off their antient love for their Sovereign; and as a proof of the sincere affection I bear to them, I declare that I am ready to take an equal number of the national guards and of the regular troops to accompany me to Montmedy, whither I have resolved to retire. I therefore order you, Sir, the commander of the national guards, to choose out the proper number for the purpose; and let the horses be put to the carriage immediately, for I must instantly set out.*"

These very men, who but the instant before had given such marks of devotion to their King, instead of obeying his commands, boldly declared that they neither could nor would proceed with him.

"*I order you to make ready*, (said his Majesty,) *I insist on it, and that without delay.*" On receiving an answer similar to the former, he turned from them, and went back to his chair.

To complete the King's distress, the regular troops were just as much lost to all sense of duty; for the detachment of Lauzun's hussars, which came up at this time, on arriving under Sausse's windows, without hesitation, at the request of the national guards, shouted out *Vive la Nation!*

The Royal Family went and remained a considerable time at the windows of the apartment; the Queen holding up the Dauphin in her arms, and the Princess Elizabeth carrying the young Princess Royal. They presented them to the multitude assembled in the street, whom they addressed with a goodness and condescension, mingled with dignity, sufficient to have touched the most unfeeling hearts: but all was to no purpose.

The regular troops, in former days so much alive to sentiments of honour and duty, persisted in their attachment to the multitude, for whom they had declared themselves; but an officer of the hussars coming up to the King, requested his orders: "*You see* (said his Majesty,) *that I can give no orders. You must know yourself what you ought to do.*"

But the most distressing circumstance of all was the unaccountable absence of the brave but unfortunate De Bouillé, with the gallant regiment of *Royal Allemand*, a regiment which had never failed to distinguish itself for every excellent quality.

M. de Goguelas, *aide-de-camp* to M. de Bouillé, in endeavouring to get up to the King, received several bullets through his clothes, but made good his way. He had, however, conversed but a few moments with his Majesty, when they were interrupted by the arrival of the *aides-du-camp* of La Fayette, from Paris. These persons went up to his Majesty, and presented to him a packet on the part of the *soi-disant* National Assembly.

The King, in the first moments of his agitation, threw it from him. It would have fallen on the bed where lay the poor Dauphin

Dauphin, who was feverish, and much fatigued with the journey. The Queen, whose presence of mind and sense of dignity never forsook her, catched the packet in the air, and exclaiming, "*What, Sire, would you stain the Dauphin with this!*" threw it on the floor.

The packet was picked up, and again presented to the King, who, on opening it, after a moment's silence, said aloud—"*The perjured monsters! they dare to arrest their King—(Quoi, les parjures! ils osent arreter leur Roi.*")

Then turning to the people assembled about him, he pronounced, with a feeling and an air capable to have touched a heart of stone, these words, "*Your King a prisoner!—(Votre Roi prisonnier!)*"

Addressing himself next to the *aides-du-camp* of La Fayette, he said, "*I well knew that there were in my kingdom traitors and prodigies of wickedness; but I could never have believed nor imagined that any body of men could have been so lost to every thing that is sacred amongst men, as to have arrested their Sovereign.*"

The *aides-du-camp* were affected, even to tears, at this speech; and, with the strongest expressions of dutiful respect and attachment to the Royal Family, declared that at that very moment, perhaps, Paris was a prey to fire and sword, when the people began to fear that they had lost the most upright, the best of kings; and urged the absolute necessity for the King's instant return to the capital.*

Their Majesties, untouched by the artful language of these gentlemen, turned away; observing, that the tears and protestations of men who had broken every engagement, even the most sacred oaths, were but little calculated to move them: adding, that all that these officers had now to do, was to pay due respect to the orders of their King; for that he was determined instantly to proceed to Montmedy.

The King immediately directed M. de Moustier to put the horses to his carriage; but the national guards endeavoured, with their arms, to obstruct his passage, using at the same time the most unbecoming language.

M. de Moustier, feeling too strongly the duty he had to discharge for his unfortunate master, and speaking to the guards in that tone which a sense of duty can alone inspire, forced his way through the crowd, and made for the stables of the post-house. He entered two, where no horses were to be found: and after having in vain insisted that they should be produced, he returned to the King, to acquaint him with what had passed, but concealing the abominable discourses he had heard without doors.

Their Majesties, who appeared to be much more anxious for the welfare of those persons who had the happiness to belong to them, than for their own safety, when they saw that it was impossible to continue the journey, were solely occupied in devising means to favour the escape of the three Couriers.

These officers, on the other hand, had no other wish than that, by shedding their blood in the cause of their royal master, and his afflicted family, they might unequivocally demonstrate to the world, that unhappy France still possessed some men who had not renounced their duty and allegiance to the best of princes.

Princess Elizabeth contrived, in a way not observed by the crowd in the chamber, to slip into M. de Moustier's pocket some *rouleaux* of *Louis-d'or*, together with her own purse.

M. de Moustier could neither return the money to the Princess, nor even ask why it was thus given to him. He feared, indeed, that he or his companions had had the misfortune unknowingly to give some offence to the Royal Family, and that therefore they wished him and the others to be gone. In consequence of this he took the first opportunity that presented itself to conjure their Majesties to grant him yet one favour.

"*Alas!* (said they,) *what can we now do for you; say, what do you wish?*"

"*The favour* (rejoined M. de Moustier,) *of being permitted still to hold even the meanest situation about your sacred persons—among your household servants—never more to leave you. As it is no longer in my power to serve you in my military capacity, I shall consider myself tenfold happier in the most humble station, than I should be in filling the most exalted, in other times and in other circumstances.*"

Their reply was, after a short pause, "*No, no, you shall never leave us.*"

The national guards during all this time, notwithstanding repeated orders to withdraw, had the indecent insolence to remain, not at the door, but in the middle of the room where the Royal Family were detained.

M. de

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* These two *aides-du-camp* were, Baillon, formerly an officer in the corps of engineers; and Romeufs, a young man of great property, whose exterior was as fair and handsome, as his interior was foul and deformed.

M. de Moustier at last losing his patience at such conduct, represented to Sausse the extreme impropriety of it; adding, that although he had so manifestly failed in his duty to the King, yet that there were other obligations of common propriety, from which he certainly could not suppose himself to be released.

On this the Queen and Princess Elizabeth said twice to M. de Moustier, in a low voice, "*Take care; don't be so warm: we shall soon be relieved; and when the troops arrive, it will be time enough for you to act.**"

Princess Elizabeth observing in the crowd M. de Signemont, formerly captain of grenadiers in the regiment of Châtre, and a knight of St. Louis, said to him—"*Although a recollection of your birth, Sir, has not been able to keep you in the path of duty and honour, yet that cross, which has been bestowed on you, ought undoubtedly to have prevented you from going astray.*"

"*Madam,* (answered he,) *I was a citizen before I was a soldier.*"

"*Very well, Sir,* (replied the Princess, turning from him,) *he who has been a traitor to one party, will be a traitor to another, as circumstances shall occur.*"

This person had been chosen commandant of the national guards of Neuvilly, and had come, with all his corps, to join those of Varennes; where he had been a tranquil spectator of every indignity and outrage offered to his unfortunate Sovereign.

These and similar scenes, all most disgraceful for the French name, continued throughout the whole night, until half an hour past seven in the morning of Wednesday the 23d of June.

His Majesty observing the horses in the carriage, again gave orders to proceed to Montmedy; but notwithstanding the bold and determined manner in which his orders were given, they were utterly disregarded; and when the Royal Family had taken their places in the carriage, it took the road back to Paris. The horses walked very slowly, and the surrounding multitude covered not only the road but the fields on each side.

The multitude increased as the carriage drew near to Paris, and every man, woman, and even child, in it, appeared to be armed with a gun, pistol, sabre, hatchet, bill, pruning-hook, pitchfork, scythe, reaping-hook, or other instrument, which chance presented to each.

On their return to Paris, the Royal Family were guarded by parties of those very dragoons who had been stationed on the road for the purpose of escorting them on their way to Montmedy. These dragoons were so completely corrupted, that instead of listening to the dictates of duty, they openly gloried in the new part they had engaged to perform, and seemed to be delighted with the cries of "*Success to the brave dragoons!*"—(*Vivent Messieurs les dragons!*)—which never ceased to greet them all the way back to Châlons.

Sometimes, indeed, was heard, although rarely and faintly, the old sound of "*God save the King,*"—(*Vive le Roi,*): but on approaching Paris, that exclamation, once so grateful and congenial to a Frenchman, was no longer pronounced, but confined to the heart of the few.

The first victims of the atrocious fury of the misguided populace, were some gentlemen travelling near Varennes. The mob insulted and attacked them with such violence, that it was afterwards reported some of them were actually murdered on the spot, and others who escaped alive soon after died of their wounds.

One of these unfortunate men, who seemed to be far advanced in age, was brought to the ground by the stroke of a scythe. As he lay expiring, he said, "*Death is now welcome, since I have seen my King in distress, and have it not in my power to assist him.*"

When the carriage arrived at St. Ménéhoud, leave could not be obtained for the poor Dauphin to be put to bed for a few hours, notwithstanding the fatigues a child of his tender age had undergone, in passing several nights without rest, at the same time that he was seriously ill with an aguish complaint.

But no consideration for this poor infant, nor even the repeated orders of his Majesty, who was resolved to endeavour to afford him some relief, had any effect on Baillon, the *aide-de-camp* of La Fayette.

He had, all the way from Varennes until the meeting with the Deputies from the Assembly at Paris, taken on himself the command of both the regulars and the national guards, and would suffer no delay. In this determination Baillon was admirably supported by the municipal officers or revolutionary magistrates of St. Ménéhoud;

* The hopes of succours and deliverance did not abandon the Royal Family until they had arrived at Châlons, on their return to Paris: but on leaving this town, the behaviour of the mob became so outrageous and horrible, as to terrify any well-disposed persons who might have been inclined to favour them.

Ménéhoud; ſo that his Majeſty was compelled to proceed without halting to Châlons.

Near St. Ménéhoud, Count de Dampierre was obſerved following the King's carriage, at a diſtance of about four hundred paces, and was never at all ſo near as to ſpeak to the Royal Family, as has been often aſſerted. He rode ſome time by the ſide of a *cabriolet*, or two-wheeled chaiſe, in which were two ladies of known attachment to the Queen, and who narrowly eſcaped aſſaſſination on that account.—Theſe ladies frequently adviſed M. de Dampierre to withdraw from the danger to which he was expoſed, and which ſoon came upon him. The vile inſtigators of the populace having, even in contradiction to their own eyes, perſuaded them that Dampierre had actually had converſation with the King, it was the ſignal for inſulting, aſſaulting, and finally murdering, that unhappy officer.

During this tranſaction the other commanding officers, and all thoſe under them, remained perfectly inactive, and took no ſtep whatever to reſtrain the ſavage fury of the mob.

In order to eſcape from their rage, after being ſhot in ſeveral places, he made his horſe leap the ditch on the road ſide; but ſome national guards on horſeback ſoon came up to him, and literary hacked him in pieces.

With his mangled limbs each man of the party returned, and held them up to the Royal Family as trophies of their victory.

"*Vive la Nation*" was on this occaſion triumphantly bellowed forth by the ferocious multitude.

An officer of the national guards, whoſe name M. de Mouſtier laments to have forgotten, young and well-looking, the ſon of a major in the army, who had received his commiſſion from the King prior to the revolution—this young *gentleman* preſented himſelf before the Royal Family, bearing the hat of poor Dampierre thruſt down on the blade of his ſword.

When the King's *gardes-du-corps*, who during the journey back to Paris were all ſeated on the coach-box, repreſented to this officer the indecency of ſuch conduct, eſpecially from *him*, whether it was from revenge on being reproved in the hearing of the multitude, and of thoſe under his command, or from a more than common meaſure of atrocity in his diſpoſition, it is of little importance to conſider, but, with a look and air of outrageous fury, he ſnatched the hat from his ſword, tore it in a hundred pieces, and ſcattered them among the crowd.

It muſt, however, be obſerved, for the honour of this young hero, that he was by no means ſingular; the greater part of the leaders of the populace on this occaſion giving evident ſigns of ſimilar diſpoſitions.

After a ſucceſſion of ſcenes of this nature, the carriage at laſt arrived, late in the night, in the court-yard of the Intendant's hotel at Châlons on the Marne.—Here the Royal Family alighted, in the midſt of a crowd of national guards, who by their language and behaviour ſhewed themſelves to be not a whit behind any of their companions in revolt and diſorder.

M. de Mouſtier, who with the other attendants had remained behind in the court to take out ſuch articles as were neceſſary for the Royal Family, and to lock the doors of the carriage, obſerved a paper work out of the Queen's pocket, and fall on the ground, as ſhe alighted.

He inſtantly, as by accident, dropt one of the *facs-de-nuit* on the paper, and, in taking up the bag, ſecured the paper, unnoticed by the bye-ſtanders. This paper he reſolved to ſwallow, rather than that it ſhould come into the hands of the multitude, who now talked openly of diſpatching him, and regretting that they had ſuffered his two companions to enter the hotel.

M. de Mouſtier was cruelly treated by this mob, but at length, through the darkneſs of the night, contrived to eſcape from their fury.

His ſafety was likewiſe owing to the circumſtance, that thoſe who preſſed the cloſeſt on him, were ſoon obliged to turn their ſabres againſt their companions behind them, to ward off from themſelves the blows intended againſt M. de Mouſtier.

The Royal Family, inceſſantly occupied about the ſafety of thoſe who were attached to their ſervice, had directed ſeveral perſons to endeavour to reſcue M. de Mouſtier; but when the hazards of ſuch an attempt are conſidered, he is not ſurprized that no one was able to execute the order.

Such was the kind anxiety of the Royal Family for M. de Mouſtier, that they would not ſit down until he made his appearance in the houſe. His ſtruggle with the multitude without had continued ſo long, that on entering their apartment he found

found ſupper already ſerved up, and the Royal Family ſtanding by the table, in eager expectation of his arrival.

They naturally believed him to have been ſeverely wounded, as the blood flowed from his mouth, in conſequence of being thrown down and cruſhed by the people in the court, ſo as to bring on a violent diſcharge of blood from the breaſt.*

M. de Mouſtier, having aſſured their Majeſties that he had received no material injury, took up a plate and napkin, and placed himſelf behind the Queen, to wait on her.†

A private man of the national guard, filled with admiration at the behaviour of the Royal Family to their ſervant M. de Mouſtier, ſo different, no doubt, from what he had been taught to expect from theſe perſonages, came ſoftly up to M. de Mouſtier, and, his eyes filled with tears, ſaid to him, "*How well do ſuch unfortunate maſters and miſtreſſes deſerve the reſpect and affection of all who approach them!*"

Theſe genuine expreſſions of ſenſibility and compaſſion, on the part of a perſon of the lower ranks, excited ſuch pleaſure in the breaſt of M. de Mouſtier, who until now had met with none who indicated any ſimilar feelings, that he could not refrain from taking this national guard by the hand, and ſaying, in the hearing of all the crowd aſſembled, that he ſhould be happy to drink once more a glaſs of wine with an honeſt worthy man, to the health and proſperity of his auguſt Maſter and his family. This national guard readily accepted the invitation, but refuſed to go to the ſupper-room until M. de Mouſtier ſhould be ready to accompany him, although the other perſons of the company were already ſet down.

M. de Mouſtier having at laſt finiſhed his attendance on the Queen at table, conducted his worthy gueſt to the ſupper-room, and placed him in a chair that happened to be unoccupied, next to Baillon, the commander of the whole party, and ſate down himſelf in one juſt oppoſite to it. As it was very warm in this apartment, the firſt thing M. de Mouſtier did was to offer to his gueſt a glaſs of wine, ſaying, "*Come, Sir, let us drink to the health of our Sovereign and his family. Who knows but that to-morrow I ſhall be torn in pieces. Happen, however, what may, if I ſhall not be ſo happy as to render them any good ſervice, I ſhall have the ſatiſfaction, at leaſt, of dying in their cauſe.—I ſhall have nothing to reproach myſelf with, for I have done what was my duty to them.*"

The ſmooth-tongued hero Baillon, modeſtly caſting his eyes down on his plate, ſaid, half aloud, "*It was not your duty.*"

M. de Mouſtier, fixing his eyes ſtedfaſtly on Baillon, with an expreſſion where, had the other dared to look at him, he might have ſeen the inmoſt workings of De Mouſtier's ſoul, replied, with a firm tone, "*Sir, it was, it is my duty; and not only mine, but that of every brave and honeſt man, faithfully to ſerve his King; as it is the part of a coward and a raſcal to betray and abandon him. What I have done I am ready to do again, were it poſſible, this very inſtant.*"

Baillon, that he might not be any longer expoſed to hear ſuch language, immediately quitted the table, and drawing around him, at the other end of the room, a circle of the officers of the national guards, who had ſupped in the company, he began a long whining vindication of his conduct, enlarging on the zeal with which he had diſcharged his duty to the *nation*. M. de Mouſtier, overhearing the converſation, went up to Baillon, and ſaid, "*It would, indeed, Sir, be a crying injuſtice to throw any ſuſpicions on your zeal for the nation; for if mankind knew you as you ought to be known, they would be perfectly convinced how admirably qualified you are to ſerve even the refuſe of the baſeſt rabble.*"

From this time forth the *gardes-du-corps* were relieved from the burthen of the company of the tender-conſcienced Baillon.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

To

* M. de Mouſtier is a tall, boney, athletic man; but even when he left London laſt, for Germany, in ſummer 1801, he continued to ſuffer ſeverely in his breaſt and lungs, and found his eye-ſight ſenſibly decayed, in conſequence of the cruelties he underwent on this and other occaſions, particularly on the arrival of the Royal Family in Paris from Varennes.—*Note of Editor.*

† It is proper, once for all, to obſerve, that the three *gardes-du-corps*, during this journey, performed the duty of others attached by office to the Royal Family, but who, from the circumſtances of the times, were debarred from ſhowing their reſpect to their Sovereign, and executing their offices in perſon.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the counties which yet want a legitimate historian is that of Buckingham. The collections for it are not only numerous but accessible; and in one instance, at least, a very large body of materials are brought together: I allude, Sir, to the manuscripts of the celebrated Browne Willis, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; of which the following entirely relate to Buckinghamshire:

Folio.

1. Institutiones Co. Bucks, ex Registris Linc. cum Collectionibus Parochial. ad eundem com. spectant.
2. Collections regarding Buckinghamshire.
3. Extracts from the Domesday Survey relating to the same.
4. Account of the Arms and Inscriptions in Aylesbury and Ashendon Hundreds.
5. Miscellanea Registrorum Abbat 'de Missenden, &c.
6. Epitaphs in Bucks Hundred, &c.
7. Extracts from the Registers of Luffield, &c.
8. Pedigrees of Buckinghamshire Families.
9. About two hundred Lists of Members of Parliament, chiefly collected from Prynne.
10. Epitaphs and Arms in the Churches of Desborough Hundred.
11. Extracts of Charters and Deeds of Snellshall Priory, Totenhoe, alias Tatnall, &c. &c.
12. Terriers and Institutions Co. Bucks
13. Notitia Ecclesiastica, being some short Extracts of the Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Bucks.
14. Extracts of Wills in the said Archdeaconry.
15. Pedes Finium Co. Bucks.
17. Extracts from the Tower Records.
22. Epitaphs, Arms, Inscriptions, &c. in the Hundred and Deanery of Buckingham.
23. Epitaphs, Arms, &c. in Stoke Hundred.
24. Epitaphs, Arms, Inscriptions, &c. in Newport Hundred.
27. Extracts of Patents for the County of Bucks.
28. Another volume of Pedes Finium (*vide* No. 16.)
30. Survey of the County in 1620.
31. List of Voters for the County of Buckingham, 1713.
32. Extracts of Wills proved at Aylesbury.
33. Epitaphs, Arms, &c. in Burnham Hundred.
34. The same in Coltslow Hundred.
52. Collection of Papers relating to Fenny Stratford Chapel.

Quarto.

9. Copy of the Domesday Survey in the Hundreds of Bucks, Coltslow, and Newport.
10. Bucks Hundred, *compleated.*
34. 35. 36. } Buckingham Hundred, 3 volumes (*printed.*)
37. Miscellanea.
38. Personæ Ecclesiarum in Decanat.' Murfley, Wendover, and Waddesden.
39. Loose papers relating to the Hundred of Buckingham.
40. } Collections for Newport Hundred, 3 Vols.
43. Collections for the Hundred of Cotslow, 2 Vols.

O.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION *to the* STUDY *of* ARCHEOLOGY, *or the* KNOWLEDGE *of* ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. *From the* FRENCH *of* A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR *of the* MUSEUM *of* ANTIQUITIES *in* PARIS, *&c. &c.*

[*Concluded from page* 226, *No.* 113.]

THE aim of study is to enhance knowledge and to shun errors. This is not to be attained by the archeologist without great attention and prudence.—Several monuments are injured by the air, the humidity of which is attracted by their saline particles. The marble of Paros has ceased to be legible; and a discovery has recently been made of several inscriptions, the letters of which are almost entirely obliterated. In the instance of medals, many of them are worn by friction to such a degree, that it is scarcely possible to decypher the types and characters.

A considerable number of monuments have either been counterfeited through motives of avarice, or have been so unskilfully treated, as to have undergone a change in their nature and quality. The attempts which have been made to restore mutilated statues have not always been managed with the degree of intelligence requisite for such a task. Several ignorant persons have, in cleaning bronze statues and

and medals, deprived them of the precious varnish which is the sure test of their antiquity. The legends, and even the reverses of medals, have been changed, with a view to render them more valuable; and the names of ancient artists have been foisted on modern engraved stones.

It has not unfrequently happened that the forgers have gone still further. Several artists have been so successful in their imitation of antique monuments, that the best connoisseurs have been liable to be deceived. While some have applied themselves to the imitation of statues and engraved-stones, others have counterfeited medals. Those which were fabricated by Giovanni Cauvin, of Padua, are highly celebrated. The imitations of the Etruscan vases, by Fondi, are universally known and admired. Joseph Guerra has imitated the paintings of Herculaneum. And, lastly, Winckelmann was himself imposed on, in mistaking for an antique a painting made by his friend Casanova.

The above alterations and substitutions produce a multitude of errors, which the antiquary ought sedulously to shun.—Accordingly, I am careful, in delivering my lectures, to place before my pupils, at the side of the real monuments, the most striking imitations. I do this more especially, because these errors give rise to false explanations, which are, however, sometimes occasioned by the manner in which those who publish the monuments represent them. The infidelities in this latter case are owing either to a wish to embellish the monuments, or to the ignorance of the artists; or, lastly, to the aim and purpose of making the figures agree with the explanations. It is thus that Struys and Serlio have given imaginary figures and false plans of the monuments of Persepolis. Laurus, Dacosta, Picart, Panvinius, &c. have published amphitheatres, *naumachiæ*, and statues, which never existed unless in their own imagination. Several of the medals engraved and described by Goltz, have fallen under the well-founded suspicions of the antiquaries.

To these different causes are to be ascribed the mistakes, sometimes of a very palpable nature, of those who undertake to explain monuments. Baronius mistook an Isis for the Blessed Virgin; but this error is not peculiar to him. The statue of the Virgin, in the church of *Puy-de-Dome*, was an Isis of basaltes, holding her son Horus in her lap. It was, notwithstanding, broken by the modern Vandals of the Revolution, as an image of worship. The greater part of the *black Virgins* were, in the same way, antique statues of Isis. Many of them were brought into France, either by the Saracens, or after the crusades; but they were, without exception, broken and destroyed in the reign of terror.

Thus has the political fanaticism of the Revolution destroyed the monuments which religious superstition had preserved. To the credulity of the priests we are, however, still indebted for the preservation of several engraved-stones of infinite value, the profane devices on which they changed, as their imagination prompted them, into Christian and pious subjects.—The Valentinianus, which ornamented the choral staff of *la Sainte Chapelle*, was, according to them, a Saint Louis. The apotheosis of Germanicus was the raising up of St. John the Baptist into Heaven; and the magnificent cameo, called the agate of Tiberius, which represents the triumphs of that Emperor, and the apotheosis of Augustus, was regarded as the triumphal march of Joseph. Neptune and Minerva, bestowing on man the horse and the olive-tree, were transformed into Adam and Eve eating the forbidden-fruit.

With a great share of knowledge and circumspection, antiquaries themselves oftentimes fall into great errors. The name of Solon on an engraved-stone, led for a long time to a persuasion that the figure which is represented on it was that of the above legislator, at the same time that it belongs to the artist by whom the gem was wrought. A *præfectus viarum* was transformed into Saint Viarius. A head, having the name of the engraver, Arethon, inscribed on it, was the portrait of Arethusa. The Minerva of Aspasius was the figure of Aspasia. Montfaucon, Bellori, and Winckelmann, have themselves been sometimes deceived in the explanation of monuments; and every one is acquainted with the reveries that resulted from the delirious erudition of the profound Hardouin, who could find in the legend of medals nothing beside initial letters, which he filled up with a prodigious industry. Errors like these are inseparable from human frailty; but an historian cannot be allowed to speak, as Rollin has done, of the statue of Laocoon as a monument spoiled in the execution. An artist might not be suffered to represent a Greek hero in a Roman costume; and, still less, a Hercules with a peruke of the time of Louis XIV. The representation of Œdipus cannot be tolerated on the French stage; and every man of taste is shocked when

when he sees Iphigenia deliver to Pylades a letter written on a scrap of paper, and folded like those which are sent daily by the post. Æsop, at the Court of Crœsus, addressing a Colonel in a French uniform; and Strabo, in the piece of Democritus in Love, looking through his telescope at the steeples, and making almanacks, are equally absurd. Lastly, had antiquity been more attentively observed, the elder Horatius would not have called Servius Tullius *Sire*; and the great Racine himself, who was so well versed in the study of the classic authors; would not have made his interlocutors repeat so often the word *Madame.*

Study of Archeology, and the Mode of obtaining a Knowledge of that Science.

In the preceding article I have expounded what has been my aim in commencing my courses of lectures, and in publishing this and my other elementary works.—Without making a parade of an eloquence of style, on the score of which I feel myself deficient, or of a vain erudition, which is easy to acquire, I shall simply remark, that if I have any advantage over many others who might do better than myself, it is because I am entrusted with the charge of the richest collection of antiques of every description, with the exception of those of Italy; at the same time that I have within my reach one of the finest libraries in the world.*

Several men of distinguished merit have inquired how a course of lectures on antiquities is to be given. It appears to me that I have furnished a reply to this question, by the enumeration of the attainments which form the basis of the instruction. Who can possess so extensive and so varied a collection as that of the French National Museum? And who can entertain any doubt of the interest of the course in which all the monuments cited in the lectures may be successively brought to the view. If these lectures fail to please, the Professor does not hesitate to declare that the fault originates with him; since it requires but a moderate share of talents on his side to interest his auditors, when he can place before them a multitude of curiosities, so rare, so interesting, and of so varied a nature.

This is not the first opportunity, however, which has been offered to those who have professed a wish to be instructed in the science of archeology, similar lectures having been instituted at the time of the revival of the arts.

At Florence, Lorenzo de Medici established schools, the professors of which were enjoined to lay before their pupils the productions of the ancients, and to enable them, by their instructions, to appreciate their merits, before they were allowed to follow the bent of their own particular genius. These schools contributed to form a great number of first-rate sculptors, painters, and architects, the most celebrated of whom was Michael Angelo Buonarotti. The effect of this example was, that the patrons of learning would not allow any monument to pass unnoticed, and either wrote or caused descriptions to be made of them.

From that epoch several distinguished men of letters have taught archeology.—Niewpoort attached himself to the part of the customs and usages; while Christ and Ernesti made the monuments their particular pursuit. Oberlin has, during thirty years, professed archeology in the city of Strasburg, with so much celebrity, that a considerable number of enlightened men have judged it adviseable to take lessons from him before they should set out on their travels. Heyne, the friend and successor of the immortal Winckelmann, still teaches archeology in the University of Göttingen. Büsching, who united to a profound knowledge of geography that of antiquities, has left us several of the Treatises he drew up for the use of his pupils. The celebrated Eckhel, conservator of the Museum of Vienna, delivers regular courses of lectures on antiquities.

The definition of archeology which I have given, and the method I have adopted in describing its different branches, prove that it forms a particular science: it may, therefore, be reduced by precepts into a theory, and may be taught. To those who should allege, that it may be learned without a master by any one who should purchase the different works in which it is treated, my answer would be briefly this—that, independently of the works in question being as scarce and difficult of purchase as they are numerous, the sight of the monuments, without the observation of which it is impossible to make any certain and rapid progress, would be a constant obstacle to the prosecution of the study. To maintain the contrary proposition would be as if one were to say, that courses of natural history are not of any utility, because nature is every where to be found, and because the books which treat of her works are in

* That of Paris.

in every library. Where, however, can so great a progress be made in that science, as in a museum in which the demonstrator has assembled whatever is necessary to the instruction of his pupils?

According to the order I have established in my lectures, I begin by archeology, and by the study of the monuments.

After having successively run through the monuments of the different classes, I recapitulate the attainments which have been acquired, by a few general observations on the art.

I examine, in the first place, the origin of the art, its aim, the use of the symbols, that of the allegories, and the differences between the art and the fine art. We perceive why the Egyptians, to whom belongs the glory of the highest antiquity in the exercise of the art, attained a high pitch of excellence in the mechanical part, but could never reach the fine art itself.—We investigate the three different epochs of the art among that people; the first, when they had laws, a religion, and manners, peculiar to themselves, until the invasion of Cambyses, five hundred and twenty-four years before Jesus Christ, and the first year of the fourth Olympiad.

The second, at the time when Egypt was under the domination of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans.

And, lastly, the third, when the works of the Egyptian artists were imitated by the Greek artists, in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, a hundred and seventeen years after Jesus Christ. These three epochs consequently embrace the ancient Egyptian style, the modern Egyptian style, and the Græco-Egyptian style.

Hence we see the art very anciently cultivated among the Etruscans, by whom the fine art was attained. In their representations they blended the mythological ideas of the Greeks with those that were peculiar to themselves. We find in the productions which have been transmitted to us, the traces of their riches, magnificence, and taste. We perceive that they formed a rich and powerful community before the foundation of Rome; and that they were to be comprehended among the nations enlightened by the arts, at a time when the Romans were still in a state of barbarism, four hundred and seventy-one years after the foundation of Rome, and two hundred and eighty-four before the Christian era. In their works, which are peculiarly characterized by their strong expression, we likewise remark the styles, namely, the ancient style, the intermediate or middle style, and the modern style.

Proceeding hence to the history of the art among the Greeks, we trace it from its infancy to the time of Dœdalus, three generations before the siege of Troy.—We follow its progress until the expedition of Xerxes, when we see the art flourish in Greece after the battles of Salamis and Platæa, four hundred and eighty years before Christ, until the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. We admire the epoch of consummate taste, and of the grand style, under the administration of Pericles, in the first year of the twenty-fourth Olympiad, four hundred and sixty years before Christ. We see afterwards the vicissitudes of the art under the successors of Alexander, at the time of the Achæan leagues, under the Ptolemies and Seleuci, in the courts and cities of Asia Minor; and, lastly, at the period when the Greeks were established among the Romans, to whom they were subject. At each epoch the great artists who have given it celebrity are pointed out.

The history of the art among the Romans terminates the statement. We see these haughty conquerors lay waste Etruria and Greece, until they were themselves subdued by the power of the arts, at the annihilation of which they seemed to aim in the first instance. Mummius disseminated throughout Italy a taste for the productions of the art, by causing a multitude of *chef d'œuvres* to be transported to Rome. We see Rome peopled, as it were, with statues, after the taking of Corinth, and the destruction of the Achæan league. We see the objects of the art become the prey of greedy pro-consuls; and the thirst of gold for their acquisition lay the foundation of unprecedented rapine and extortions. While the young nobility of Rome were passionate admirers of the arts, the Romans considered the profession of an artist as unworthy the pursuit of a freeman. However, their power, riches, and liberalities, called the great artists to Rome; and the art flourished there in the highest degree under Augustus and his more immediate successors. It afterwards degenerated progressively until the time of Septimius Severus, when its decay became very sensible. In the Lower Empire it was extinguished to such a degree, that the mechanical processes alone were transmitted to us in the middle ages. Having reached that epoch, the revival of the art falls under consideration.

With such a store of general knowledge,

ledge, my pupils are enabled to travel in the ancient world, and to examine its customs, usages, and monuments.

The ordinary routine of geographers is to begin by Spain, and proceed from the west to the east. I take, however, a contrary route, to the end that my tract may be conformable to the chronological series of events, and to the progress of the human understanding. Thus, in setting out on their travels, my auditors pay a visit to Egypt, which, as far at least as our traditions carry us, gave birth to literature, arts, and sciences. I show, either in nature, in relief, or in figures, the monuments which are still existing.

I follow the same method relatively to each of the countries we have to explore, passing from Africa into Asia. We observe the manners, usages, and monuments, of the Persians, as we had already taken a survey of those of the Egyptians.

Passing through Asia Minor in the same way, we proceed thence to Europe. After having visited Greece, we bend our course to Italy, next to Spain, next to the Northern and Gothic nations, and, lastly, to Gaul. Having considered France under the domination of the Romans, we examine her condition under her kings; and in contemplating the principal monuments of the French monarchy, we distinguish those which still exist from those which Vandalism has destroyed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the Manuscripts relating to English History in the National Library of France.

SECOND PART *of the* PROCEEDINGS *against* JOAN *of* ARC, *containing the* PARTICULARS *relative to the* PROCESS, *to the* TIME *of the* ARTICLES *of* ACCUSATION *being presented, and after the* OPINIONS *of* LEARNED MEN *had been taken upon them.*

(*Continued from p. 220, No. 113.*)

IT forms a peculiar feature in these Proceedings, that they are all prepared and executed according to the rules and forms of the Inquisition. Not only the nature of the affair, the quality of the Judges, the mode of procedure, and the *process* itself, put this matter beyond doubt, but the unfortunate Joan was conducted to execution with a mitre upon her head, as is the practice in Madrid and the East Indies.

The Inquisition having in all cases cautiously concealed the particulars of their proceedings, it becomes extremely important to examine the present with considerable attention. This Tribunal owes its origin to a cause rational enough, viz. the protection and maintenance of the Catholic Faith; but the mode of procedure which it has created and adopted, the power it has assumed over persons, its pretensions to be exempt from the review of any secular tribunal, its dreadful severity, concealed under the appearance of mildness and conciliation, had long caused its authority to be doubted, and finally rejected, in France. It would appear that its course of procedure was: 1st, to establish, by extrajudicial informations and interrogations, the certainty of the crime with which the accused is charged: 2dly, to institute proceedings in form against those whom it deems guilty: 3dly, to cause judgment and sentence to be given by the doctors who have been specially consulted for that purpose: 4thly, to do all that is possible to bring back the guilty to the faith from which they have deviated; and, 5thly, never to shew favour to those who again relapse into error, who are placed in the rank of confirmed apostacy.

This Tribunal, it is true, affects to have no power over the life of the individual; and that when it has failed to restore the culprit to the path of truth, he should be delivered over to the secular power, exhorting the Judges to treat the criminal with mildness; but, at the same time, by a most incredible abuse of authority, it assumes a most alarming doctrine of infallibility, while it professes the direct contrary. The Inquisition takes for granted, as a settled point, that Princes have pronounced sentence of death against heretics and sorcerers; but this is not generally true in France, where these rigorous punishments never existed but in very particular cases, which applied much less to the case of Joan than to the Albigeois. It also assumes a right to judge of the doctrine and of the conduct of the accused; and when sentence is passed, if the secular Judges were to examine the judgment, or presume to decide upon the justice or injustice of the decree, or to mitigate the punishment to any thing less than death, they would themselves be amenable to the Inquisitorial Tribunal, although ecclesiastical Judges most clearly have never had any right to exceed the limits of penetentiary punishment imposed by the canons of the Church.

Such, at least, is the actual state of things at the present moment, though it possibly might have been different in former times; and, if it were otherwise, the exhortation

in every library. Where, however, can ſo great a progreſs be made in that ſcience, as in a muſeum in which the demonſtrator has aſſembled whatever is neceſſary to the inſtruction of his pupils?

According to the order I have eſtabliſhed in my lectures, I begin by archeology, and by the ſtudy of the monuments.

After having ſucceſſively run through the monuments of the different claſſes, I recapitulate the attainments which have been acquired, by a few general obſervations on the art.

I examine, in the firſt place, the origin of the art, its aim, the uſe of the ſymbols, that of the allegories, and the differences between the art and the fine art. We perceive why the Egyptians, to whom belongs the glory of the higheſt antiquity in the exerciſe of the art, attained a high pitch of excellence in the mechanical part, but could never reach the fine art itſelf.— We inveſtigate the three different epochs of the art among that people; the firſt, when they had laws, a religion, and manners, peculiar to themſelves, until the invaſion of Cambyſes, five hundred and twenty-four years before Jeſus Chriſt, and the firſt year of the fourth Olympiad.

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And, laſtly, the third, when the works of the Egyptian artiſts were imitated by the Greek artiſts, in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, a hundred and ſeventeen years after Jeſus Chriſt. Theſe three epochs conſequently embrace the ancient Egyptian ſtyle, the modern Egyptian ſtyle, and the Græco-Egyptian ſtyle.

Hence we ſee the art very anciently cultivated among the Etruſcans, by whom the fine art was attained. In their repreſentations they blended the mythological ideas of the Greeks with thoſe that were peculiar to themſelves. We find in the productions which have been tranſmitted to us, the traces of their riches, magnificence, and taſte. We perceive that they formed a rich and powerful community before the foundation of Rome; and that they were to be comprehended among the nations enlightened by the arts, at a time when the Romans were ſtill in a ſtate of barbariſm, four hundred and ſeventy-one years after the foundation of Rome, and two hundred and eighty-four before the Chriſtian era. In their works, which are peculiarly characterized by their ſtrong expreſſion, we likewiſe remark the ſtyles, namely, the ancient ſtyle, the intermediate or middle ſtyle, and the modern ſtyle.

Proceeding hence to the hiſtory of the art among the Greeks, we trace it from its infancy to the time of Dædalus, three generations before the ſiege of Troy.— We follow its progreſs until the expedition of Xerxes, when we ſee the art flouriſh in Greece after the battles of Salamis and Platæa, four hundred and eighty years before Chriſt, until the commencement of the Peloponneſan war. We admire the epoch of conſummate taſte, and of the grand ſtyle, under the adminiſtration of Pericles, in the firſt year of the twenty-fourth Olympiad, four hundred and ſixty years before Chriſt. We ſee afterwards the viciſſitudes of the art under the ſucceſſors of Alexander, at the time of the Achæan leagues, under the Ptolemies and Seleuci, in the courts and cities of Aſia Minor; and, laſtly, at the period when the Greeks were eſtabliſhed among the Romans, to whom they were ſubject. At each epoch the great artiſts who have given it celebrity are pointed out.

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Such, at least, is the actual state of things at the present moment, though it possibly might have been different in former times; and, if it were otherwise, the exhortation

exhortation from the Inquisition to the secular Judge, to treat with mildness those who have been condemned in matters of faith, would be truly ridiculous. According, then, to the practice of this dangerous Institution, the secular Judges have nothing more to do than to deliver over the accused to the executioner; and this mode of procedure does seem to have been adopted in Spain, in Portugal, and in Goa. By these means the Inquisition, in some degree, usurps the power of the Church itself, in each particular affair, assuming that infallibility which is promised to the Universal Church alone, and not to any distinct tribunal, composed of divines and doctors chosen by itself, either for the purpose of advice, or sitting in judgment. The importance of this observation may be traced in the course of all the proceedings against Joan of Arc.

On the other hand, the accusation consists of nothing more than a continued charge against Joan of having been the object of frequent visits from the Angel St. Michael and the Angel Gabriel, and of having had daily intercourse with St. Catherine and St. Margaret. In short, never to have acted, spoken, or answered, in the whole course of her life, not even during the trial, but by their orders, and under the guidance of their revelations.

The Inquisition, therefore, in this case, were proceeding against a woman who declared and believed herself to be acting under supernatural influence; who, upon the faith of these revelations, had foretold the success which actually happened to Charles VII.; who foresaw the result of the proceedings against her; and who died maintaining the truth of what she averred both to have seen and heard, in spite of the retractation she made on one of the days of trial, and which she entirely recalled.

This second point of view, although very extraordinary, is one, nevertheless, which must be kept constantly in sight, on examining cases of this nature, which, at the present time, appear new and surprizing, but which were not really so at that period; for it was a common thing, when a man had, by a compact with the Devil, yielded to him his right hand, that, before being executed, he desired it might be cut off, that the Devil, in taking his hand, might have no further claim upon the other parts of his body*.

These preliminary observations will appear necessary, from the nature of the case, previous to entering on the detail of the matter.

On the 20th of February, after having deliberated with the assessors whether there were sufficient grounds to institute proceedings *in causâ fidei*, the Bishop and the Vicar of the Inquisition ordered Joan to be summoned to appear before them on the following day. To this citation she answered, that she would willingly attend, and would speak the truth in answer to the questions which might be put to her; but she intreated the Bishop to permit her to hear mass before being examined, and also that she might be attended by divines, as well of the French, as the English party.

On the following day, the Bishop, accompanied by thirty-nine assessors, abbés, doctors, licentiates, and bachelors in divinity, canon-law, civil law, and medicine, master of arts, canons, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, whom he had summoned, opened the meeting, by giving an account of what had been done in the business. He added, that Joan had demanded to hear mass before being examined, which he had not thought proper to grant, considering the crimes of which she was accused, and the impropriety of the dress which she still persisted to wear.

While he was speaking, Joan was brought in: he took no notice of her request, to have eclesiastical Judges appointed on the part of Charles VII. and she herself forgot to mention it; so that it is not improbable that the assessors knew nothing of it; at least, it is certain, that they neither deliberated, or made any order upon the subject.

They made her sit down: the Bishop then exhorted her to speak the truth, and to take the accustomed oath. She answered, that she was ignorant on what they might interrogate her: that they might examine her upon points on which she could not communicate, and that therefore she could not take the oath. The Bishop replied, that she was required to swear to speak the truth upon matters concerning faith, and others, on which they might question her. She then said, that she was ready to take the oath, to speak the truth concerning her father and mother, and as to what she had done in France; but that with respect to the revelations which had been made to her from God, she would say nothing for the present, although they might cut off her head: that she had, by means of her visions, secret counsel to reveal nothing; but that in eight days she would know what she could say.

* Vide Villaret, vol. xv. p. 13.

The Bishop having represented to her, that she could not in any event refuse to speak the truth in matters concerning faith; she immediately knelt down, and, placing her hand upon a missal, took an oath to declare the truth upon every point which should be demanded of her, relating to faith, but still persisted in her resolution to divulge nothing concerning the revelations which had been made to her. The Court was contented with this oath, for their first sitting; but on the second examination, in the following day, the difficulty which has been before noticed, presented itself. She was therefore required to take a general oath, but she still insisted upon adhering to that already administered. On being pressed to comply, she complained of their persecution, in demanding a new oath; adding, that there were some things of which she could speak, and others that she ought to conceal; and that if they were well informed concerning her, they ought to wish that she was out of their hands, for she did nothing but through the impulse of the revelations which were made to her.

At length, on the third examination, the recurrence of the same difficulty induced the Court to demand from her a new oath of a general nature, which she three times refused. The Bishop warned her, that, if she persisted, the charges against her would be taken as true; and, upon her fourth refusal, he renewed his advice, that she should take an oath to speak the truth, at least, on every point relative to the prosecution. This subtlety prevailed. She took the oath, and would never take any other during the whole trial.

The preliminary examinations, which lasted from the 21st of February to the 17th of March, 1430, old style, and often occupied both morning and evening, were principally directed to procure as much information as possible.

Some observations appear necessary here upon these preliminary proceedings. On the sitting of the 21st of February, after asking her name, the place of her birth, whether she had been baptized, the names of her parents, and also of her godfather and god-mother, her age, which she said was about 19; and the nature of the religious instruction she had received, which she declared had been taught her solely by her mother, who had learned her to repeat the Sunday-hymn, the Angel's Salutation, and the Creed. The Bishop of Beauvais requested her to recite the Lord's Prayer. This she refused, unless the Bishop would confess her; but instead of complying with her demand, which would have prevented his continuing a Judge, he offered her two capable persons, understanding the French language, who might hear her repeat the Lord's Prayer. She still, however, persisted in her refusal, unless the Bishop would himself confess her; not, as she declared, because she would not willingly repeat the prayer, but because she wished to engage the Bishop to comply with her request, for which she did not assign any motive.

In the same sitting, the Bishop forbade her to go out of the prison without leave, upon pain of being convicted of the crime of heresy. This appears to be a form of the Inquisition, as he did not persist, on her refusal to promise, which she said she did, because if she should be able to escape, no one might reproach her with having broken her word, when she had never pledged it.

Upon her complaining of being imprisoned in a cell, and chained with iron, the Bishop answered, that he had ordered it, because she had several times attempted to escape from the prisons in which she had been confined. She admitted that she had, and would again try to escape, which she said was fair for every prisoner to do.

On the second sitting, the Bishop did not conduct the examination himself, but entrusted it to the Sieur Beaupere, although he at the same time attended and assisted. The examinations were conducted in a room of the castle at Rouen, which is called the Chamber of Parliament. Joan also was confined in a room of the castle.

At the sitting of the third of March, after she had withdrawn, the Bishop of Beauvais informed the assessors, that, without delaying the proceedings, he should advise with the doctors and learned men in both laws, as to collecting the confessions already made by the accused; and to learn from them, whether any more information should be obtained. That some of the assessors only should be present at the new examinations, in order that the whole might not be fatigued by such frequent sittings. At the same time all that chose might deliberate upon what had been already done; and he exhorted them to employ their thoughts upon the holy canons and the laws, communicating to him, and those who should be delegated, the results of their reflections. He also forbade them to depart from Rouen until the trial should be concluded.

On the 14th of March, the doctors in divinity,

divinity, and graduates in the civil and canon-laws, assembled at the Bishop's house; when they reviewed all that had been confessed by Joan, and took down the particular points on which her answers were insufficient. John de Fonte was therefore appointed, by a commission from the Bishop, to renew the examinations in order to supply this deficiency; from which circumstance he became the principal actor in the whole affair.

The new examinations, which lasted until the 17th of March, were conducted in the very room in which Joan was confined, and were attended by only two of the assessors, doctors in divinity, and two witnesses. On the conclusion of these re-examinations, the Bishop convoked, on Passion-Sunday, twelve of the assessors, with the Vice Inquisitor; when, after reviewing the proceedings, he asked their advice as to what remained to be done. Many articles were then read, founded upon Joan's answers, and it was agreed to examine the opinions of the doctors, and the books of the canon-law.

On the following Thursday, another meeting was held, when a digest of the proceedings, and the opinions of the doctors, were read. After long deliberation, in which each took a share, it was determined to reduce the whole to a fewer number of articles, in the nature of charges and propositions, which should be again laid before the doctors for their further opinion, in order to avoid any error in the proceedings.

Before this resolution was acted upon, it was thought necessary to authenticate, judicially, the truth of the examinations. The Judges, therefore, accompanied by six of the assessors, and the accuser, had Joan brought before them. Previous to reading the proceedings, the accuser offered to prove that the questions and answers were correctly recorded, in case Joan should think proper to deny any of them. She took an oath to add nothing but the truth to her answers, and they were then read before her. She only made some slight and unimportant additions, admitting the accuracy of the minutes.

The manuscript-details of the trial give all the examinations in the Latin language. It is therefore possible that the Judges did not attend all the stages of the trial, and it may be presumed that they were ignorant of the prisoner's demand to have part of her Judges selected from the ecclesiastics subject to Charles VII. It is also probable that they were not aware, that the Latin translation of the examinations, which created a possibility of more or less error or accuracy, was totally unintelligible to the prisoner, for whom they were obliged to translate the questions into another language*.

While the doctors were employed in the duty which had been entrusted to them, it was thought necessary that Joan should discharge the religious duties of Easter. On Palm Sunday, March the 25th, she was visited by the Bishop of Beauvais, accompanied by four assessors, and the accuser. He stated to her, that she had often requested permission to hear mass, and he desired her to inform him, in case he granted her request, if she would lay aside her male attire, and assume the female habit, which she had worn at the place of her birth. On her persisting that she might be permitted to hear mass in her male dress the Bishop said, that he would willingly grant her request, in case she would comply with his demand; but she replied, that she had not been instructed upon that point, and could not yet reassume the habit of her sex. The Bishop, upon this, proposed that she should consult the two Saints, who, she said, appeared to her, upon the point; but she contented herself with maintaining that they might permit her to hear mass in her then attire; for that, as to changing it, it did not depend upon her, but that if it did, it would soon be done. The Bishop, however, still persisted to press her to consult the two Saints, who she said communicated to her in prison, whether she should take the female habit, in order to be admitted to the communion. To this recommendation, which was well enough calculated to discover the source of the alleged communication, she simply replied, that they ought to permit her to hear Mass in male attire, as that did not change her sex, and was not contrary to any canon of the Church.

From what has been stated, it might be supposed that the trial was considerably advanced; but in fact, it was not even begun; for it appears that the ordinary proces which follows the official enquiry, commenced on the 26th of March, 1430. It was then ordered that the accused should be examined on the articles presented by the

* It will appear, in the course of the *proces* of revision, that, with the exception of the decisions, they were read neither in Latin or French.

the profecutor, and that, if fhe refufed to anfwer, they fhould be taken as admitted and proved.

This order does not explain the affertion of many hiftorians, that the Inquifition compels each prifoner to ftate and declare the matter upon which he fuppofes he was apprehended; and the courfe purfued in this trial proves, indifputably, that Joan was never proceeded againft judicially. The Judges had, indeed, by innumerable interrogatories, informed themfelves of her life and conduct, with as many other facts as they could; but all this was merely for the purpofe of collecting materials in order to decide whether they could or ought to put her upon trial; nor had the profecutor at this time directed, acted as a public complainant.

On the 27th of March, the Bifhop and the Inquifitor affembled their affeffors, to the number of 38, in the great hall of the caftle, whither Joan was brought. The public profecutor, on this occafion, affumed the functions of his office, and prefented the charge againft the prifoner, in which, after giving her at leaft thirty criminal epithets, he required that fhe fhould anfwer the truth to the accufation, and if fhe refufed, that fhe fhould be deemed contumacious, and the articles taken as true. The affeffors feverally gave their opinion; agreeably to which, the Judges ordered that the interrogatories which remained to be put, fhould be read and explained in French to the prifoner, who fhould be bound to anfwer to each of them, and that in cafe fhe demanded time, it fhould be granted. The profecutor accordingly took the old oath *de Calumniâ*, a form which is at prefent quite banifhed from all regular proceedings.

The Bifhop then addreffed Joan, informing her that all the affiftants were learned men, who wifhed to treat her with mildnefs: that their object was not the infliction of corporeal punifhment, but to inftruct and bring her back to the path of falvation and truth: that, as fhe was not fufficiently inftructed to decide for herfelf, in matters fo difficult and arduous, he offered her the choice of two of his affiftants to advife her; and that in cafe fhe objected to them, he would appoint any others fhe wifhed. He concluded by requiring her to take an oath to fpeak the truth.

Joan thanked him for the advice he had given her, and the affiftance he had offered, but that fhe was perfectly fatisfied with her divine counfel, which fhe would not part from. She then took the oath required.

The firft day was entirely taken up in reading and feparately explaining the new articles, and on the two following days fhe gave her anfwers. According to the ordinary forms of procedure, it might be fuppofed that the trial was now drawing to a conclufion: but the Inquifition has the advifers of its holy office to confult, who muft give their advice. A fpecies of admonition muft alfo be given to the accufed, as the principal object of the tribunal is to bring back the accufed to the path of truth. It is neceffary to examine with what attention thofe requifites were adhered to.

The Bifhop and other Judges accordingly met on the fecond of April, 1431, when, after receiving all that had been done, they refolved on reducing the whole *procès* to twelve charges, forming the refult of Joan's confeffions, which fhould be fubmitted to men learned in the civil and common law. The Bifhop and the Inquifitor wrote the neceffary letters, tranfmitting the articles, without the intervention of the affeffors, which might arife from its being neceffary to confult fome of them, or perhaps becaufe they feared fo great a number of witneffes. Thofe to whom the letters were fent, were required to give their opinions whether any of the articles were contrary to true faith, or in contradiction to the Holy Scriptures, to the decifions of the Romifh Church, to thofe of the doctors approved by the Church, to the holy canons, or whether they were fcandalous, improper, liable to difturb public order, injurious, criminal, or contrary to morality, and what judgment fhould be pronounced in the matter.

Such apparently is the ordinary form of the Inquifition, which conceals from thofe who are confulted, whether they are affeffors on the trial or not, and alfo the perfon concerning whom the opinion is afked; —a mode of proceedure evidently moft dangerous, when it is confidered in what hands it is found. If it were a queftion upon formal propofitions, touching matters of faith, advanced by the accufed, this inconvenience would not exift in fo great degree, provided the ftatement was literally as advanced by the accufed; but in an affair of this nature, a liberty to admit, or reject facts, at pleafure, muft invariably open a door to inaccuracy and fraud; the prifoner, befides, being totally ignorant of the matter until the opinions are taken. (*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in hopes, when I saw my "Reply to the anonymous Observations on my Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review" fairly out of the hands of the printer, that I had done with the controversy into which I have been so unhappily plunged; and that I might now be at liberty to apply myself, without further interruption, to the cultivation of my science. But a new and unprecedented instance of persecution calls for a new mode of appeal; and though I am far from wishing that your respectable Miscellany should be made a vehicle of mere personal contest and recrimination; yet as, in every civilized society, for every species of injury, there should be some means of redress—or, if actual redress cannot be had, at least some organ through which the injured may complain; I rely upon that liberality which literary men have, from you, so frequently experienced, for an opportunity of laying before the public the following statement of circumstances under which the proprietors of the Edinburgh newspapers have been influenced to refuse my advertisements.

Many months ago, in the third number of the Edinburgh Review, an attack was made upon my *moral character*, in a pretended criticism of a volume of Poems and Memoirs, which had never been submitted to the *customary process* of publication. In this pretended review, after loading me with every scurrility, as a person whose only talent consisted in "mere forwardness and audacity;" after comparing me to "those *females* who delight the public by their beauty in the streets," and stating as fact, upon the authority of the "Memoir," a variety of circumstances directly the reverse of those which the Memoir contains, the Editor, (for it is now fully and completely ascertained that the article was written by the Editor himself,) proceeds to insert, with the quotative distinction of inverted commas, as if it had been copied from my book, a complete sentence of bombastic and sophisticated self-commendation, *no two words of which* are in any part of that book to be found in company together. If the review had been written with any ability, I should undoubtedly have found myself called upon to defend myself immediately against so gross an attack: but the article in question, and the two others into which I happened to look, exhibited such imperfect acquaintance, not only with the principles of criticism, but with the simplest elements of grammar and construction, that I easily persuaded myself that such calumny might be neglected without injury; and that the only answer to which it was entitled, was to fulfil my intention (which had been already announced,) of visiting Edinburgh at the close of the year, and give the good people of that city an opportunity of judging for themselves, whether I were in reality the kind of being my calumniators had represented.—My visit, however, soon occasioned me to discover, that, how deficient soever my enemies might be in talent and in grammar, there were other particulars in which they were sufficiently formidable: that the Edinburgh reviewers were in reality a confederacy of the most turbulent and presuming young men of that very profession (the faculty of advocates,) who, time immemorial, had enjoyed the prerogative of dictating to the city of Edinburgh in matters of taste and public amusement: a prerogative which, upon the present occasion, they were by no means disposed to relinquish. They tried every expedient, therefore, to prejudice the public mind against me, and openly planted themselves in the lecture-room, with a party of their confederates, to interrupt me with the most degrading insults, and laugh down a course of lectures which had already received the sanction and approbation of the scientific part of the community throughout all the towns and populous neighbourhoods of the northern half of England; and which has since been honoured with unprecedented countenance in the liberal and enlightened city of Glasgow, and with the respectful attention of the literary few in the other towns of Scotland that I have visited. This circumstance produced my "Letter to Mr. Jeffrey," (the editor of the Review,) in the composition of which I was impeded "by the hourly interruptions, insults, and indignities, with which the wicked industry of unmanly enemies contrived to assail me." "Having, by the treachery of my agent," got possession of the first part of my manuscript, and being "sufficiently apprized of the nature of my intended publication, they contrived, by the terrors of their legal profession, to chase me from printer to printer, and from bookseller to bookseller, with threats of indictment and prosecution," (*Prosecution and indictment! for detecting the false quotations and ungrammatical ignorance of reviewers!!!*) "till I actually began to despair of all possibility of either printing or publishing in Edinburgh." At last, however, my pamphlet

phlet was printed; and, although no bookseller would render himself obnoxious to the confederacy, by suffering his name to be announced as publisher and vender, it has found its way into tolerably extensive circulation. The charges in this Letter, it is well known, are a catalogue of misrepresentations, misquotations, and untruths; a host of grammatical inaccuracies, (*seventeen* of which occur in one single passage, without the intervention of one single sentence, or clause of a sentence, that is grammatically constructed!) and a confederacy to cry down, as a public lecturer, the person whom, as an author and a man, these reviewers had already defamed. How far these allegations are proved, it is for the public to decide. All I request is, that no new conspiracy may be permitted to suppress the evidence upon the one side, while that upon the other continues to be industriously circulated.

After the delay of five weeks, an *anonymous pamphlet*, entitled "Observations on Mr. Thelwall's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review," *price two-pence halfpenny*, was sent forth by Mr. Constable, the publisher of the Review; and it has been circulated with all the industry which numerous agents, and interests, and connections, could promote. All this was perfectly fair, if the contents themselves had been so. To me, however, it appeared, that in assertion, statement, and quotation, the vindication was still more *false*, and in composition still more *absurd* and *ungrammatical*, than the Review itself. I therefore wrote and printed a Reply, of which the following is the title entire:

"Mr. Thelwall's Reply to the Calumnies, Misrepresentations, and Literary Forgeries, contained in the anonymous Observations on his Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review; with a further Exposition of the ungrammatical Ignorance of the Writers and Vindicators of that defamatory Journal.

'A lawyer art thou?—draw not nigh;
Go carry to some other place
The hardness of thy coward eye,
The falsehood of thy sallow face."

WORDSWORTH.

Glasgow, printed for the Author, by W. Lang, 62, Bell-street, and sold by all the Booksellers in Town and Country."

This Title was inserted as an advertisement in all the Glasgow newspapers; and the name of a respectable (the most respectable,) bookseller in that city was advertised as vender of the publication.—Not such was its fate in Edinburgh.—Still no bookseller there would hazard the displeasure of the publisher of the Edinburgh Review, and the confederacy of *reviewing advocates*, by lending his name to the publication; and to complete the story, the proprietors of the Edinburgh newspapers were so far worked upon by some means or other, as actually to refuse the insertion of the advertisement in their journals. These same proprietors, be it remembered, advertise Mr. Constable's Review, in which my name, my character, and my writings, are defamed; and they advertise for Mr. Constable the *anonymous* "Observations," in which I am again defamed, again abusively compared to a street-walker, again misquoted with aggravated grossness, and again misrepresented as saying the *very reverse* of what I really have said; and yet, when I would reply, with the open responsibility of my name, to the injustice of my enemies, they refuse to insert the advertisement of my vindication. If this is the way in which literary warfare is to be conducted, how terrible is the lot of that man who has a reviewer for his enemy! and where is the man whose character, whose interests, whose property in his talents or his good name, can be regarded as secure? The existence of every literary man hangs upon the stroke of a reviewer's pen, who may calumniate and destroy him with impunity. Defamation may be published, but the defamed must not publish his reply. Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, I appeal to your liberality, and, through you, to the liberality of the numerous readers of your interesting Miscellany, that my case may, at least, be made known; and that such of the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh as read your Magazine, may be induced to reflect, how far it is decorous that those persons who have chosen to decide what shall and what shall not be *heard*, should also determine, (by their influence,) what shall and what shall not be *read*. Your's, &c.

Glasgow, JOHN THELWALL.
March 16, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your Magazine, Dr. Carey has favoured the public with an entertaining and useful paper on the antiquity of malt-liquors. In that paper, however, he seems to be of opinion, that *leaven* and *yeast* are synonimous terms.—His

His words are, "Should any of your readers here start an objection, and say that *leaven* and *yeast* are different things, I request that he will be so good as to inform me *whence* leaven first originated?"

It is not without reluctance that I venture to dissent from your learned Correspondent on any subject, and especially on one with which I am perhaps not sufficiently acquainted; but, Sir, I do think that leaven and yeast are different things, and that they bear no relation whatever to each other.

Dr. Carey asks, whence did leaven first originate? We have not, I believe, any authentic documents which prove the precise time when leaven was first used. But it does not appear, that the bread which Abraham presented to the angels was leavened; for we read that Sarah baked it as soon as she had mixed the meal and the water, (Gen. chap. xviii. v. 6.;) though the use of leaven was very ancient, and must have been known before the time of Moses, who, when he prescribed to the Israelites the manner of eating the paschal-lamb, forbade them to make use of leavened-bread, (Exod. chap. xii. v. 15.) The same legislator observes, that when the Israelites departed from the land of Egypt, they ate unleavened-bread baked in the ashes, because, says he, they were thrust out of Egypt, and had no time allowed them to leaven their bread. (Exod. chap. xii. v. 39.)

It would seem that the discovery of leaven was owing entirely to chance, and that the idea of such a thing could not naturally enter into the mind of man; for it is not likely that as soon as men discovered the art of making bread, they found out the secret of raising the paste. It is probable that the world was indebted for this fortunate discovery to some person, who, having kept a little of the old dough, mixed it with the new, without foreseeing the utility of this mixture. Dr. Carey, I presume, will not deny, that dough kept for a short time, and afterwards mixed with the new paste, will leaven the bread. If he does, I can assure him, that in many parts of the county of Cumberland they use what they call brown-bread, made of barley, and fermented with some old dough, which had been kept for that purpose, but which needs not be older than ten or twelve days. That this was also the manner in which they anciently leavened their bread, appears from the following passages of Holy Writ:—"Know ye not that *a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump*. Purge out, therefore, the *old leaven*, that ye may be a *new lump*, as ye are *unleavened*."—"The kingdom of heaven is like unto *leaven*, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till *the whole was leavened*."—Is it not then evident, that leaven and yeast are different things, and that they bear no relation to each other?

To the information afforded by Dr. Carey on the subject of malt-liquors, allow me to add, that Diodorus Siculus, (lib. i.) informs us, that, according to tradition, Osiris, for the sake of the people whose countries produced no wine, invented a liquor, made of barley and water, which was not inferior to wine either in strength or flavour. This, it must be confessed, is an exact description of beer or ale. The same author also says, (lib. iv.) that Bacchus taught the Greeks to compose, with water and barley, a liquor, which, for strength and sweetness, approached to wine. Ovid, speaking of the meeting which Ceres, who was exhausted with weariness, had with an old woman named Baubo, says, that the goddess having requested some water, the old woman presented her with a liquor which she had made of dried grain:

———————— lymphamque roganti
Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat ante polentâ.

Though it would seem that these authors, by their descriptions, mean beer some doubts may be entertained with respect to the knowledge of that liquor being so ancient in Greece as they say.—Homer, who seems fond of describing the customs and usages of his country, never once mentions beer in all his writings.—Did this omission of the poet proceed from design? or, rather, is it not a proof that in his time beer was not used?

Notwithstanding the difficulty which Dr. Carey supposes the Egyptians must have experienced in preventing the liquor from continuing to ferment beyond the necessary time in so warm a climate, or from fermenting anew after it had undergone the vinous fermentation to a sufficient degree, it appears that beer was the most common drink of the greatest part of Egypt. (Herodot. lib. ii. cap. 77.—Diod. Sicul. lib. i.—Strab. lib. xvii.)

In some parts of the North of England, the bushel of barley is equal to eight pecks of Winchester-measure.—This, perhaps, may in some degree obviate the difficulty which appears from its being mentioned in the "Northumberland Houshold-book," that twelve gallons of beer were made from every bushel of malt. But if we adopt this method of

solving

solving the difficulty, the small quantity of hops will be lessened, and there will then be no other way left than to suppose that the English at that period drank their beer nearly fresh and fermenting.

It is observable that in the preparation of their beer the ancients did not make use of hops; and therefore it is probable that they did not keep it for any length of time.

I hope that Dr. Carey will pardon the liberty which I have taken in this paper, and which he is welcome to make use of towards me:

——— Hanc veniam petimus damusque vicissim.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Ravenstonedale, J. ROBINSON.
March 23, 1804.

I wish to inform your Correspondent J. C. (p. 144,) that it was not my intention to say that in all cases river-water will leave no earthy sediment at the bottom of the tea-kettle: on the contrary, I know that it sometimes will. But we have many rivulets, and some rivers, in Westmoreland, which will leave no particles of earth at the bottom; and I doubt not there are many others of a like nature in different parts of England. What seems remarkable is, that rivers, or rivulets, which rise in mossy or boggy places, leave the fewest sediments of earthy particles; whilst those whose waters and springs are clearest, leave the most.—What difference there may be between iron and copper kettles in attracting the earthy particles, I know not; but in the cases alluded to in my letter, the kettles were made of copper.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasionally seen in your Magazine something like philological or philogrammatical discussion, I venture to submit to your consideration a few observations that have occurred to me on one or two idioms of English grammar, which I have never seen noticed by any of our grammarians. Before I advance further on my subject, I could wish to premise, first, that although Mr. Horne Tooke, in his Diversions of Purley, seems to have shewn, or to have it in in his power to shew, that the division of speech, into eight parts, as noun, pronoun, &c. &c. is erroneous and ridiculous; yet I conceive it is an easy method of teaching, or simplifying the learning of, language; and, as such, not likely to be rejected by the pedagogues, nor, perhaps, unworthy to be learnt by the child, though hereafter to be unlearnt and ridiculed by the man. Consequently, Sir, an attempt to *better the condition* of this ancient system of grammar may not be without its use. My second preliminary observation is, that those who have undertaken to write English Grammars, have contented themselves with applying the rules of the Latin tongue to the English tongue, as far as they were wanted; but have not very closely investigated the peculiarities of the English language; nor, where those peculiarities existed, invented any fresh rules to notify or enforce them. I make this last observation for the purpose of directing the attention of those gentlemen more minutely to their own language; not doubting but they may find other examples of this incorrectness than that which is the immediate object of my present animadversions. The readers of Homer will recollect the expression, πατριδα γαιαν, *country land,* wherein, of two substantives coming together in the same case, and not in apposition, one acts the part of an adjective. This is one of the commonest modes of speech in English; yet I know no grammarian that has noticed it. When we talk of a gold watch, house lamb, county politics, party spirit, family pride, the Mississippi scheme, Russia firs, the Grenville Party, have we not in each phrase two substantives coming together in the same case, and not in apposition, of which the first in position (as the adjective is always placed before the substantive in English,) acts the part, and supplies the place, of an adjective?—Are they not all exactly similar expressions to the πατριδα γαιαν of Homer?—It will be found, I believe, Sir, that all proper names, which have no adjectives formed from them by an alteration of the termination, are used, when occasion requires, as adjectives. If you speak of an inhabitant of Cornwall, you say, "he is a Cornish man;" or of the mines in that county, "Cornish miner." But Devonshire, of which there is no adjective, is itself used as an adjective, or is, if you like it, both an adjective and a substantive; as, "he is a Devonshire man;" "those are the Devonshire hills." It is needless to produce any more instances; but I will further advance, that the English tongue admits of whole sentences being used as adjectives. To begin with "High Church politics," "the New York Advertiser;" where High Church and New York are both used as adjectives. I will proceed to "Church of England discipline," "Hudson's Bay Company," the gentleman who went

went by the name of Single-ſpeech Hamilton; in which ſeveral ſentences I opine, that High Church, New York, Church of England, Hudſon's Bay, Single-ſpeech, are actually and efficiently adjectives.—And here I may make one or two obſervations upon the uſe of the hyphen, which I have ſeen incorrectly employed. The ear will always tell you when to employ the hyphen. If, in pronouncing a ſentence, two or more words of that ſentence are pronounced as one word, then the hyphen ſhould be inſerted to connect thoſe two words as one. In my aſſertion, that it is frequent in Engliſh to uſe ſubſtantives as adjectives, I ſhould be ſorry to be underſtood as maintaining, that whenever two ſubſtantives come together in the ſame caſe, and not in appoſition, the firſt of them is uſed as an adjective. I know it is frequent in Engliſh orthography to part words, that is, compound words, and thus leave them, in appearance, two words; though, according to all rules of grammar, and even to our pronunciation of them, they are but one compound-word. I illuſtrate this by the examples of *fox-hunter, legacy-hunter*, and a variety of words needleſs here to enumerate; but of which I have here remarked, that (generally, if not always,) the laſt word in the compound word has ſome ſort of government over its preceding aſſociate. In addition to this remark, I have to repeat, that the pronunciation of two ſuch words (written incorrectly as two words, but in fact one,) is decidedly as if they were one word. The accent is not both upon *légacy* and *húnter*, as it would be were they two words, but upon the firſt ſyllable of *legacy* (or rather of *légacyhunter*,) only. And I maintain, that, if our countrymen do not chooſe, as would be more correct, to write theſe two parts of one word as one word, they ought at leaſt to inſert the hyphen between them to ſhew their connection. Wherever two more words are uſed as one, I would employ the hyphen, whether theſe two or more words are in fact only one word, (unleſs in that caſe, as would be more judicious, they are written cloſe united, as one word,) or are ſeveral words uſed together as one member of a ſentence. The latter caſe is that of High Church, in "High-Church Politics;" Church of England, in "Church-of-England diſcipline;" and a thouſand inſtances, which it is unneceſſary to trouble your readers with enumerating. I am, &c.

BARENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLXIX.—AN APOLOGY.

LATIN, it is well known, has been conſidered, from the earlieſt ages, as the academical language. Our exerciſes in colleges, and in the public ſchools, the *conciones ad clerum* in the univerſity churches, the public buſineſs in the ſenate-houſe and theatre, are delivered, for the greater part, in Latin; the proceedings, likewiſe, at the time of taking degrees, whether in arts, law, phyſic, or divinity, are all conducted in Latin. Even a candidate for a muſical degree, though not obliged to ſet the formula to muſic, muſt be introduced by the profeſſor with *Præſento tibi hunc virum.*

Foreign univerſities alſo have adopted, as their own, the Latin tongue; partly indeed from ſuperſtitious motives, and partly from admiration of the ancient claſſics. All have affected it in their imitations of the Roman poets, and all made it the vehicle of the arts and ſciences through Europe.

It is to be preſumed, then, that an imperfect work, like the preſent, will obtain a little indulgence, and not be denounced as pedantic, for endeavouring to pronouce the ſhibboleth (if ſo it muſt be proclaimed), of its party. Quotations from a learned language, judiciouſly introduced, may ſometimes give ſplendour and dignity to a diſcourſe; but a profuſion of them, we acknowledge, throws no glory over eloquence, and, confeſſedly, adds neither brilliancy nor authority to ſentiment. A broad tinſel-glare affords proof neither of taſte, nor of opulence, nor of truth; and, inſtead of being demonſtrative of invention, is often its ſubſtitute. Genius, which finds ſources in its own powers, ſcorns to be always borrowing of neighbours. Truth, whoſe eagle-eye pierces into the heaven of heavens, may be even oppreſſed by a weight of teſtimonies; and their own genuine beauties are more ſtriking to an intelligent beholder, than an everlaſting diſplay of heterogenous ornaments.

But a farrago trifling as this, a work which, indeed, ſometimes, in defiance of a well-known maxim, even labours after trifles, and which aſpires not to the character of a regular diſſertation, may be allowed to recede ſomewhat from the eſtabliſhed laws of polite writing. It may be permitted to follow a favourite propenſity; to indulge an innocent predilection; to humour an univerſity prejudice; to conciliate

ciliate literary men, whose exercitations prevent their considering an ambition to gratify an inveterate fondness, as an artifice of pedantry, a manœuvre of vanity, or the last expedient of an impoverished mind. An academic, as mankind in general, looks back with pleasure, even to old age, on the sun which gilded the morning of life; and recognizes with enthusiasm even the outlines of his former studies. To speak plainly, Cantabrigiana is spread before Cambridge guests, a humble banquet, which, if not overflowing with dainties, is yet anxious of supplying some appropriate fare—a kind of *lanx satura*, into which (*more academico*) we occasionally throw a little seasoning of Roman and Grecian eloquence; for,

Graiis ingenium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui——— *Hor.*

And such is our apology to———

CLXX.—STERNE, *the* AUTHOR *of* TRISTRAM SHANDY.

Sterne, so celebrated as the author of Tristram Shandy and the Sentimental Journey, was of Cambridge University; no strict priest, but, as a clergyman, not likely to hear with indifference his whole fraternity treated contemptuously. Being one day in a coffee-house, he observed a spruce powdered young fellow by the fire-side, who was speaking of the clergy, in the mass, as a body of disciplined impostors and systematic hypocrites. Sterne got up while the young man was haranguing, and approached towards the fire, patting and coaxing all the way a favourite little dog. Coming at length towards the gentleman, he took up the dog, still continuing to pat him, and addressed the young fellow: "Sir, this would be the prettiest little animal in the world, had he not one disorder!" "What disorder is that?" replied the young fellow. "Why, Sir, (said Sterne) one that always makes him bark when he sees a gentleman in black." "That is a singular disorder (rejoined the young fellow); pray, how long has he had it?" "Sir, (replied Sterne, looking at him with affected gentleness) ever since he was a puppy!"

CLXXI.—*A* STUTTERING WAG.

A person once knocked at the door of a college-fellow, to inquire the apartments of a particular gentleman. When the Fellow made his appearance, "Sir, (said the inquirer) will you be so obliging as to direct me to the rooms of Mr. ——." The Fellow had the misfortune to stutter: he began, "S-S-Sir, pl-pl please to go to"——and then stopped short. At length, collecting all his indignation to the tip of his tongue, he poured out a frightful expression; adding, as he shut the door, "You will find him, sooner than I can direct you."

CLXXII.

In the former number the reader was presented with a few lines by Mrs. Lenoir. It should have been added, that they were a version from the French; and, as the words are original,—they have appeared, at least, only in Mrs. Lenoir's Village Anecdotes,—it may be proper to subjoin them.

Vous changer en etoille, a parler sans detours,
N'est point un compliment, mais bien une meprise,
On vous fait a la nuit presider, belle Elise,
Tandis, que cette a vous a faire les beaux jours.
D'apres l'ordre etablis dans les celestes voutes,
Je ne vois pas pour vous de place au firmament;
Un astre y peut briller douze heures seulment,
Et vous durez pretendre a les embellir toutes.*

CLXXIII.—LINES *addressed to a* LADY, *on her rallying the Author, who inscribed a Letter, addressed to her, without any Title but her Christian and Sirnames, as though he was for setting aside old Customs and Manners; by a Person formerly of Emanuel College.*

The reader will please to take notice, that these lines cannot affect degrees; of which, more perhaps hereafter. Degrees are, in fact, marks of literary honour; and, like professional and official titles, quite distinct things from those titles to which allusion is here made. As to degrees,

Hinc Lucem et Pocula sacra;

Often indeed given away very lightly, and

* The insertion of this article in a Cantabrigiana is certainly flying in the face of a statute, ladies not being admitted to share literary honours in English universities, as in some abroad. We are betrayed into this unacademical trick through Mrs. Lenoir's politeness in communicating two little poetical pieces of her father's, which have been already inserted; and as an acknowledgment for much pleasure received from her novel, lately published, *Village Anecdotes*; in which, different from most other writers, novelists, and poets, the fair writer *satirizes* village-manners: and she does her work well, like one who has accurately studied the characters and manners which she describes.

to very unworthy objects, and often very dearly earned :

Yes, things that are old, and some things
  that are new,
 I love and I hate ; yet I play you no trick;
I like an old friend, and I own I like you ;
 But I hate the new taxes, and still worse
  Old Nick.

But you like old things, because they are old ;
 The *Church so believes**, and so you believe ;
Then I vow by the Church, that my faith
  you should hold ;
For mine is ancient as Adam and Eve.

But *Adam, like Nick, is too old*; then, dear
  friend,
 Pray take up your bible, and read it right on ;
And what can you find from beginning to end,
 But Abram and Sarah, Ruth, Mary, and
  John?
So you see that I *here* at least square with the
  Church ;
 A Church, old enough too, not wanton
  in youth ;
Nor think that he'll leave an old friend in
  the lurch,
 Who sticks to his oldest and best friend—
  Dame Truth.

N.B. In the next month's Magazine will probably appear some lines, in *favour* of titles, by the same person.

CLXXIV.—DR. THORNTON'S SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

Occasion was taken, some months since, of introducing an account of an extraordinarily magnificent work preserved at Cambridge. This was a Treatise on natural history and the occult sciences, distinguished by many exquisite paintings, and in the highest preservation, though several centuries old. The volume is exhibited as a kind of shew-book at the public library. Works of this description may be reckoned by many, more costly than scientific ; more shewy than useful ; dazzling to the eye, but repulsive to the touch ; like the sensitive plant, *tremblingly alive* through every pore ; or, like what is remarked by a pleasant writer of a lovely woman, very delicately fair, and finely shaped. He compares her to a set of beautiful china, which yet is so liable to receive injury, that he should be afraid to touch it, lest he should break it.

On the other hand, it may be observed in favour of such undertakings, that they encourage the fine arts ; that the arts and sciences, having a kind of relationship, and being connected, as Cicero expresses it, by a chain, explain and mutually assist each other ; and further, that such productions are monuments of the state of the arts in a country at a given period.

These remarks are occasioned by the perusal of a splendid work, now publishing, designed to illustrate botany by the aid of sculpture, poetry, and painting. The author is Dr. Thornton, a gentleman formerly of Cambridge-University, and now a public lecturer on Botany. As a work of art, this attempt to illustrate the Linnæan system may be expected to rival, if not to eclipse, any similar work in other countries ; being adorned with plants and flowers, and mythological designs by our first masters, Bartolozzi, Opie, Beechy, Russel ; and enlivened by many poetical sketches, illustrative of the paintings. Expensive performances like this can recommend themselves only to persons, who, with a taste for the polite arts, possess also the means of indulging it; and to public libraries, the archives of what is curious in a country.

Dr. Darwin, our fine botanical poet, was also of Cambridge. His poetry is frequently made to illustrate these pages. Probably, therefore, we may take the liberty of introducing into the Cantabrigiana, on some opportunity, a few lines intended for this work, in reference to Dr. Darwin's Loves of the Plants, and illustrative of a design in Dr. Thornton's work.

CLXXV.—SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was a student of University-college, Oxford, but took his Master of Arts degree at Cambridge ; a name that both universities are proud to own. His writings, as were his talents, are various. His Specimen Poeseως Asiaticæ, though a juvenile work, and founded, indeed, on Bishop Lowth's book, *de Sacra Poesi Hebreorum,* is certainly an elegant and useful work ; an extraordinary performance for so young a man as he was when he composed it. Its merit on the score of poetry is at least equal to its pretensions in criticism.

Subjoined to this volume is his *Limon, seu, Miscellaneorum Liber*, which consists of Greek and Latin versions of some admired passages of English poetry. Having formerly given an English version of an original Greek epigram of Joshua Barnes's, we shall, by way of variety, here take the liberty of presenting the reader with a Greek version of an exquisite little morsel of English poetry by Sir William Jones, though not original ; for it is in his *Limon.* The English is that admired piece,

Little, curious, thirsty, fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I, &c.

The

* See the poetry in the last month's Magazine.

The Greek, which is a pleaſing ſpecimen of the Greek epigram, in the Anthologia, differing from the Engliſh, is as follows:

Ad Muſcam.

Διψαλεη, φιλοκωμε, τανυπτερε, τερπεο μυια,
Τερπεο νεκταρεη γευσαμενη ποματος.
Συμπιε, συμπιε, μυια, και ευστεφανοιο κυπελλου
Εκροφεει βοτρυων τον μελιφυρτον οπον.
Δει σ' ευφροσυναις λαθικηδεσι θυμον ιαινειν
Μεχρις εα βιοτου τερ σ' ολιγοχρονιον.
Ωσπερ εμος βιος ωκα, τεος βιος ωκα πεφευγε,
Κεισομαι αυτος ομως και συ μαραινομενος·
Και γαρ ες εξηκοντα παρελκομενον λυκαβαντας
Εν θερος ανθρωπων ου πλεον, εστι βιος.
Εξηκοντ' ετεων ταχεως παραμειψεται αιγλη,
Εκφευγει δ' ηβης ανθεμον, ωσπερ οναρ.

CLXXVI.—SYLLABUS *of* LECTURES *on* POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, *by* MR. INGRAM, FELLOW *of* QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

It is allowed by all that the univerſity of Cambridge is liberally ſupplied with profeſſorſhips in the different ſciences; and that the profeſſors have generally been men diſtinguiſhed for talents and learning. The profeſſorſhips are as follows: three for the different faculties, law, phyſic, and divinity, called King's profeſſorſhips; Lady Margaret's in divinity; a profeſſorſhip in caſuiſtry; in Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek; in chemiſtry, botany, anatomy, experimental philoſophy, and modern hiſtory. To theſe muſt be added, Lady Sadler's profeſſorſhip for algebra, Mr. Norris's of divinity, and a profeſſorſhip in muſic. It is, however, worthy of notice, that there is none for ſtatiſtics, or political economy, at Cambridge.

The ſame defect may be noticed in the univerſity of Paris, at leaſt when Diderot and D'Alembert publiſhed their *Dictionnaire raiſonné*. In the article *College* there is an account of the ſeveral arts and ſciences taught in that univerſity, as well as of the mode of education. The ſubject is divided into five parts, but no mention is made of political philoſophy, as being a branch of any one. It may, therefore, be preſumed, that for political philoſophy there was no proviſion at Paris; and it is worthy of obſervation, that the writer of the article *College*, though animadverting with ſufficient ſeverity on other defects, leaves this altogether unnoticed.

Mr. Ingram, fellow of Queen's, perceiving that the ſtudy of political economy was thus left without public encouragement at Cambridge, made a propoſal to ſupply the defect; and publiſhed, in 1799, a "Syllabus; or, Abſtract of a Syſtem of Political Philoſophy; together with a Diſſertation, recommending that the Study of Political economy be encouraged in the Univerſities, and that a Courſe of Public Lectures be delivered on that Subject." He announced his own willingneſs to undertake this office, ſhould he meet with proper encouragement. It muſt be acknowledged that this Syllabus is the work of a mind penetrating and judicious, habituated to philoſophic reſearches, and ſtored with various information. It does not, however, appear that the ſervices of Mr. Ingram were accepted by the univerſity.

With all reſpect for the ſuperior abilities and attainments of this gentleman, we cannot help expreſſing an opinion, that ſuch encouragement is hardly to be expected in theſe times, and, perhaps, ſcarcely to be wiſhed. When it is recollected, that our univerſities were founded in times not favourable to ſuch inquiries; that they have ſince taken ſomewhat more of a corporation form, and been ſubjected too much to unreaſonable reſtrictions, it is not to be ſuppoſed that political ſcience can have free courſe there. Why the Scotch and German univerſities encourage lectures on ſtatiſtics, while they are diſcouraged in the Engliſh, might be accounted for very eaſily.

The truth is, till our academical parliament (the ſenate) ſhall throw open the gates of the univerſity, and the liberality and benevolence of ſucceeding princes remove the ſhackles impoſed by a former monarch, political ſcience cannot appear in her genuine character. Forgetting her origin and true deſtination, ſhe will be overruled by authority or intereſt, and ſcience be compelled to give way to expedience. The other ſciences thrive well in our univerſities: Political economy flouriſhes beſt in the world; and, like Triptolemus of old, to borrow an idea from Lucian's Dream, had better ſcatter her ſeed over the face of the earth.

CLXXVII.—LINES *by* SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was a Maſter of Arts of Emanuel; a man as amiable as he was learned. Notice was juſt ſince taken of his Specimen Poeſeως Aſiaticæ. The following delicious lines were his compoſition; and the inſertion of them here requires

quires no apology. They were written in the honesty and gaiety of his heart, in the earlier part of Life, though after he had left the University.

To the Nymph of the Spring. Written near a Spring between two Hillocks, in the Neighbourhood of the River Tivy, in Pembrokeshire.

Why should old Tivy, boys, claim all our duty paid,
And no just homage be to charming youth and beauty said?
See where the Nymph of the Spring sits inviting us,
With charming waters crystalline, refreshing and delighting us.
What, tho' his margin broad be rocky, oak'd and willowy?
And what, tho' his ozier banks be spacious, deep, and billowy?
She, from her sweet paps, lilied and roseal,
Lies feeding all her laughing buds, with dew-drops ambrosial.
Then, with sweet melody, carol to the fountain nymph,
Far sweeter than a sea nymph, and milder than a mountain nymph.
Long may her streams gush, lucid and nectarious,
And long may her banks be deck'd with flow'rets multifarious;
Long o'er her arched grot may purple-winged Zephyrus
Come leading on his wanton bands of breezes odoriferous.
Yearly to the Naiad shall the roundelay repeated be,
And by the chorus jubilant her liquid silver greeted be.
Say, can we better, boys, chace dull idle Care away,
Than thus by passing hours of mirth in harmony and roundelay?
Stretch'd on that green hillock's bank, around her rosy nipple, boys,
We merrily will sing and laugh, and merrily we'll tipple, boys.
Drinking to damsels, lovely and delicious;
Oh! heav'ns, would they smile on us, like deities propitious.
And, mark! if any rebel here shall miss the cup or mutiny,
Amerc'd shall be the miscreant without appeal or scrutiny.

These lines are original; but, judging only by Sir William's translations, we are of opinion, that he has produced no specimen of Asiatic poetry superior, if equal, to this. It is in the true spirit of Hafez, and resembles most those pieces of Asiatic poetry, which by some are thought to have an *arcane* signification. *Vid.* "*Specimen Poeseως. Asiat.*" *Pars tertia. cap.* 9. And of this number, in the judgment of many writers, is the Song of Solomon.

CLXXVII.—LINES *by a* PERSON *formerly of* EMANUEL.

The following lines, written by a less able hand, and partly on occasion of reading the above, require an apology. They will just serve to put in this corner.

Εντι γαρ εν κενεοισι φιλαμασιν αδεα τερψις.

Sweet is the pleasure of an empty kiss.
Theocritus.

On the above Line.

Why is there so much pleasure in a kiss?
Where lovers meet must be the point of bliss;
And on the lips the purest sweets they share,
For Love is wont to make his nect'ry there.

By the same.

Dulce est desipere in loco.

Plurima dum mecum reputo, dum plurima scribo,
Nil epigrammatico more referre queam!
Dulce est desipere, et fateor, simul, utile; mecum
Nam dum nil reputo, quod cupii, perago.
—Quid Doctrina juvat? Sapiens heu! deflet et errat;
Gaudia nil remorans, Musa per omne ruit.
Ah! multum valeat Doctrina, et Musa maneto:
Dat Doctrina dolos, dat mihi Musa jocos.

E. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Forster's Travels from Bengal, Letter the 7th, he writes, "But, as it is said in Holy Writ, I believe that there is no wisdom under the girdle." I have, Mr. Editor, in vain searched for such a saying, and should be glad to be informed by the means of your excellent and very instructive Magazine, if any such expression is to be found in the Bible, or whether it is only a mere assertion of the author.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SENEX.

Sherborne, Feb. 19, 1804.

THE

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF KENT.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
LATHE OF							
St. Augustine	4,953	5,640	14,373	13,745	7,094	1,962	28,118
Aylesford	9,195	11,720	29,748	28,[illegible]40	17,187	7,848	58,988
Scray	8,151	10,300	26,360	26,102	12,355	5,705	52,462
Shepway	2,356	2,710	6,538	7,182	3,876	983	13,720
Sutton at Hone	12,012	16,108	34,931	36,101	9,325	12,070	71,032
CITY OF							
Canterbury	1,741	2.276	3,805	5,195	400	1,325	9,000
Rochester	1,136	1,550	3,071	3,746	80	928	6,817
TOWN OF							
Chatham	1,715	2,615	4,699	5,806	92	1,244	10,505
Deal	906	1,107	2,484	2,936	106	550	5,420
Dover, and Liberty of the same	3,339	3,834	7,187	7,658	1,129	2,271	14,845
Faversham	558	727	1,598	1,766	27	307	3,364
Greenwich	2,067	3,215	7,323	7,016	136	1,171	14,339
Hythe	224	264	691	755	65	198	1,446
Maidstone	1,330	1,742	3,835	4,192	1,306	5,196	8,027
New Romney	345	421	1,010	1,157	226	161	2,167
Queenborough	128	143	284	261	—	280	545
Sandwich	1,287	1,407	2,966	3,540	251	994	6,506
	51,423	65,779	150,903	155,798	53,655	43,193	306,701
The following RETURNS *came too late for Regular Insertion:*							
FOLKESTONE.							
Folkestone — Parish	88	89	233	214	211	15	447
HUNDRED OF WESTGATE.							
St. Gregory's — Township	12	19	39	32	4	14	71
LONINGBOROUGH.							
Acrise — Parish	25	33	81	79	61	14	160
Paddlesworth — Parish	8	9	24	18	14	—	42
STOUTING.							
Standford	29	38	94	109	179	17	203
Total	51,585	65,967	151,374	156,250	54,124	43,253	307,624

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Perſons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HUNDRED OF							
Amounderneſs	7,207	7,827	19,135	20,483	8,747	5,488	39,618
Blackburn, Upper Diviſion	6,951	8,001	20,488	21,305	2,284	18,956	41,793
Ditto, Lower Diviſion	8,266	8,622	22,689	24,021	2,090	21,613	46,710
Leyland	5,403	5,746	15,017	15,444	3,383	9,440	30,461
Lonſdale	6,627	6,983	16,640	17,397	10,295	5,284	34,037
Salford	29,914	31,637	87,195	90,487	7,732	103,914	177,682
Weſt Derby	18,589	19,927	48,978	52,058	16,373	31,146	101,036
TOWN OF							
Mancheſter	12,547	18,560	39,110	44,910	129	44,590	84 020
Liverpool	11,446	16,989	34,367	43,286	174	11,269	77,653
Hundersfield	1,873	1,873	5,240	5,431	390	3,825	10,671
Wigan	2,177	2,277	5,068	5,921	218	6,867	10,989
Lancaſter	1,598	1,998	3,999	5,031	133	1,822	9,030
Spotland	1,672	1,707	4,430	4,601	70	5,045	9,031
	114,270	132,147	322,356	350,375	52,018	269,259	672,731

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

HUNDRED OF							
Framland	2,296	2,481	5,669	5,955	2,709	1,054	11,624
Gartree	3,046	3,292	6,851	7,439	3,374	3,553	14,290
Goſcote, Eaſt	3,000	3,226	7,064	7,373	3,386	3,899	14,437
Goſcote, Weſt	6,236	6,623	15,462	15,686	4,136	7,944	31,148
Guthlaxton	3,106	3,329	7,572	7,716	3,148	5,679	15,288
Sparkenhoe	5,103	5,358	13,404	12,397	6,571	8,577	26,341
TOWN OF							
Leiceſter	3,205	3,668	7,921	9,032	499	11,330	16,953
	25,992	27,967	63,943	66,138	23,823	42,036	130,081

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Perfons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
PARTS OF HOLLAND.							
Wapentake of Elloe	3,648	3,931	9,010	8,895	5,173	1,477	17,905
Ditto of Kirton	2,076	2,301	5,097	5,282	3,517	661	10,379
Ditto of Shirbeck	791	860	2,007	1,935	1,430	174	3,942
Town of Bofton	1,221	1,334	2,698	3,228	91	866	5,926
PARTS OF KESTEVEN.							
Wapentake of Afwardhun	946	985	2,261	2,298	1,298	396	4,569
Ditto of Aveland	1,356	1,511	3,340	3,558	1,245	616	6,898
Ditto of Bettifloe	912	909	2,399	2,[illegible]59	458	2,562	4,748
Ditto of Boothby, High and Low Divifions	1,034	1,131	2,632	2,655	1,883	352	5,287
Ditto of Flexwell	772	826	1,852	1,929	1,279	413	3,781
Ditto of Langoe, firft and fecond Divifions	874	914	2,439	2,364	2,132	271	4,803
Ditto of Loveden	1,147	1,268	2,899	2,999	2,267	528	5,898
Ditto of Nefs	1,017	1,057	2,476	2,545	1,785	562	5,021
Ditto of Winnibriggs and Threw	775	827	1,933	1,918	1,387	357	3,851
Town of Grantham, and Soke of the fame	1,385	1,456	3,377	3,637	1,453	1,124	7,014
Ditto of Stamford	690	1,075	1,826	2,196	106	2,198	4,022
PARTS OF LINDSEY.							
Wapentake of Aflacoe, Eaft and Weft	650	711	1,655	1,711	914	201	3,366
Soke of Bolingbroke, Eaft and Weft	1,316	1,432	3,231	3,394	3,303	634	6,625
Wapentake of Bradley Haverftoe	1,292	1,532	3,418	3,575	1,692	649	6,993
Hundred of Calceworth, Marfh and Wold Divif.	1,441	1,565	3,562	3,713	2,148	476	7,275
Wapentake of Candlefhoe, ditto	977	1,148	2,651	2,797	1,690	473	5,448
Ditto of Corringham	2,088	2,198	4,440	4,773	2,048	1,323	9,213
Ditto of Gartree, North and South Divifions	896	980	2,427	2,361	1,424	222	4,788
Hundred of Hill	418	489	1,214	1,129	898	142	2,343
Soke of Horncaftle	965	1,084	2,475	2,508	1,208	468	4,983
Wapentake of Lawrefs	1,040	1,149	2,527	2,703	1,593	406	5,230
Hundred of Louth Efke, Marfh and Wold Divif.	1,902	2,079	4,655	4,869	2,173	761	9,524
Wapentake of Ludborough	212	241	521	530	451	42	1,051
Ditto of Manley, 1ft, 2d, and 3d Divifions	3,288	3,768	7,942	8,223	6,450	1,878	16,165
Ditto of Walfhcroft, N. and S. Divifions	840	998	2,362	2,293	1,488	393	4,655
Ditto of Well	444	462	1,073	1,098	1,204	271	2,171
Ditto of Wraggoe, Eaft and Weft Divifions	828	924	2,279	2,248	1,749	326	4,527
Ditto of Yarborough, E. S. and N. Divifions	2,632	2,865	6,293	6,465	3,849	1,343	12,758
City of Lincoln	1,516	1,619	3,474	3,924	718	1,698	7,398
	41,395	42,629	102,445	106,112	60,584	24,263	208,557

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Consisting of SELECTIONS *of the curious* MSS. *bequeathed by the late* MR. COLE *to the* BRITISH MUSEUM, *and lately opened.*

Copy of one of Cromwell's Letters to his Wife.

"MY DEAREST,

"I HAVE not leisure to write much, but I could chide thee, that in many of thy letters thou writest to me, that I should not be unmindful of thee and thy little ones. Truly, if I love you not too well, I think I err not on the other hand much.

"Thou art dearer to me than any creature: let that suffice. The Lord hath shewed us an exceeding mercy. Who can tell how great it is? My weak faith hath been upheld: I have been, in my inward man, marvellously supported; though I assure thee, I grow an old man, and feel infirmities of age marvellously stealing upon me. Would my corruptions did as fast decrease! Pray on my behalf in the latter respect.

"The particulars of our late success Harry Vane or Gil. Pickering will impart to thee. My love to all dear friends.

Dunbar, the 4th of Sept. 1650. "Thine, "O. CROMWELL."

EPITAPH *in* KING'S CHAPEL.

The epitaph in Mr. Walpole's Fugitive Pieces, p. 5, note, mentioned to be in King's-college chapel, and in the Spectator, Vol. 7, No. 518, though extremely fine, yet, in my opinion, wants a great deal to come up to the noble loftiness of that really in one of the side chapels of King's-college chapel, on Mr. Thomas Crouch, who died in 1679, and is without his name to it.

"Aperiet Deus Tumulos et educet,
Nos de Sepulchris:
Qualis eram, Dies isthæc cum
Venerit, scies."

Which is so grand, solemn, and sublime, that it is impossible to read it, and not be struck with it. The capital beauty in the former part is wanting in that quoted by Mr. Addison, and has only the latter turn of thought, which, though extremely beautiful, would not singly have been noticed, to the neglect of the former, had so judicious a person ever seen it. From whence I conclude, he must allude to some other inscription than that in our college-chapel.

HARLOW, ESSEX.

Round the font, or by it, for it is so long ago since I saw it, that I have forgot which, is wrote this Greek inscription, which may be read either backwards or forwards:

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.

Wash the sin, not the face only.

The same is round the font of the church of Sandbach, in Cheshire; and round a noble silver bason, or large dish, in which stands an ewer, and used at the vice-master's table on great festivals, in Trinity-college hall, in Cambridge, on the rim is wrote the same inscription in large capitals.

"St. Memin est une abbaye célébré sous l'ancien nom de Micy, sur la rivière de Loire, proche d'Orleans, en Latin, Miciacum, ou S. Maximini ad Ligeritum. Il y a dans l'église de ce monastère un benitier de forme ronde, avec cette inscription Grecque, gravée sur le bord du bassin,

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.

La même chose est à Paris au Benitier de Saint Etienne d'Egrés, et aussi autrefois à celui de Saint Sophie à Constantinople.

"On lit encore la même chose en retrogradant, ce qu'on peut rendre ainsi en Latin—*Lava delicta, non solam faciem*; et en François, Ne lave pas seulement ton visage mais encore tes pechez."—*Voyage Liturgique de France, par le Sieur de Moleon, p.* 219.

OATH *of* WILLIAM RUFUS.

Our historians say, that the common oath of King William Rufus, was by St. Luke's face; but this is a mistake, for he used to swear by the holy face of Lucca; meaning a great crucifix in the cathedral of that city, held in singular veneration. —See Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. 2, p. 136, and Lord Lyttleton's Life of Hen. II. vol 1, p. 424.

MR. GRAY.

"I have the unhappiness to live in an age when all decency, both of behaviour and language, is set at nought; and, under a notion of freedom and liberty, every man's private character is made the object of public censure, by means of a most licentious misuse of the liberty of the press. Thus my friend Mr. Gray, a man void of all ambitious views, because his friend, Mr. Stonehewer, had pointed him out as a most proper person to the Duke of Grafton, for the professorship of modern history, without the least application or thought of it himself, met with the

the most illiberal abuse in the public papers, for having, in a grateful, though very slight manner, complimented his patron in the ode composed by him, and set to music, for his installation. In the London Chronicle, for July 29, 1769, was this Epitaph and Note.

" *To the Printer.*

" As a certain Church-yard Poet has deviated from the principles he once professed, it is very fitting that the necessary alterations should be made in his epitaph.

MARCUS.

EPITAPH.

" Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,
One, nor to Fortune, nor to Fame unknown:
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And smooth-tongu'd Flattery mark'd him for her own.

Large was his wish—in this he was sincere;
Fate did a recompence as largely send.
Gave the poor C—r four hundred pounds a year,
And made a d——y minister his friend.

No further seek his deed to bring to light:
For, ah! he offer'd at Corruption's shrine;
And basely strove to wash an Æthiop white;
While Truth and Honour bled in every line."

The KING *of* SPAIN'S LETTER *to the* POPE, *on the* EXPULSION *of the* JESUITS.

" MOST HOLY FATHER,

" I had no sooner read your Holiness's letter in answer to one wherein I gave you notice of the expulsion of the Regulars of the Society out of my dominions, than my heart was filled with bitterness and sorrow. A dutiful son, who sees the father he loves and respects drowned in tears and grief, cannot be otherwise affected. I love your Holiness for your exemplary virtues: I respect in you the Vicar of Jesus Christ; consider then, Holy Father, what a deep impression your affliction must have made on me, especially as I perceived it was owing to your Holiness's not being convinced, that I had preceeded on good grounds in this affair. Yes, Holy Father, the convincing proofs I had of the depravity of these regulars, obliged me to banish the whole body for ever out of the Spanish dominions; and not to confine the chastisement to a few individuals. I repeat this to your Holiness, and I pray God, you may be persuaded this is the true state of the case; forasmuch as such a persuasion will be a means of restoring tranquillity of mind to your Holiness. The Divine Clemency admonishes me not to forget, on this occasion, the strict account I am to give of the government of my subjects; not only in what regards their temporal wellbeing and tranquillity, but principally in what relates to their eternal happiness. In consequence, I have been particularly careful that they should not want proper assistance, even in the most remote countries. Your Holiness may therefore be easy on this head, which ought to give you the greatest concern. I beg your Holiness's apostolical benediction, and that you would gladden my heart with your paternal love. May the Almighty preserve and direct the most estimable person of your Holiness, for the happy and good government of his universal church.

Aranjuez, (Signed) THE KING.
the 2d of May, 1767.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON HEALTH.

From the Greek of Ariphron of Sicyon

WITH thee, blithe Health, I wish to live;
Thy presence truer joys will give,
Than all the blest on high:
Ne'er let me need thy influence kind,
But still a willing inmate find,
To soften age's sigh.

If Plutus show'r an envied store,
Or men your godlike sway adore,
And children prove most kind;
If furtive love your bosom fire,
And Venus thrilling hopes inspire,
That wake your inmost mind:

If greater blessings Jove bestow,
And bounteous grant from worldly woe
Much intervening rest:
With thee, celestial, all things please;
A spring perennial spreads its breeze;
Without thee none is blest.

H. P. J.

April 6, 1804.

STANZAS TO MARY.

O MARY! whilst the beams of joy
Within thy fickle bosom shine,
Thou little heed'st, thou little know'st,
The bitter pangs that torture mine.
Whilst Fancy paints the world serene,
And Hope with wanton song beguiles;
I sigh amidst the crowded scene,
And think on thy deluding smiles.

When Rapture to her hall invites,
Or bids thee through her mazes fly,
The night-ſtar guides my wand'ring feet,
The chill gale bears my wafting ſigh.
Each mournful night my footſtep calls
To ruin'd ſcenes and tott'ring aisles;
Where, far from Rapture's revel halls,
I think on thy deluding ſmiles.

O Mary! when the bands of ſleep
With ſweet compulſion ſeal thine eyes,
Think'ſt thou the dream that crowns thy reſt,
E'er to my couch of ſorrow flies?
The only bliſs my ſoul can know,
The only viſion that beguiles,
Is juſt to ſteal awhile from woe,
And dream of thy deluding ſmiles.

When to the voice of Pride I turn,
And clothe my ſorrow in diſdain;
When darkneſs ſhrouds my ſinking form,
And ſilence lures me to complain:
Alike in dreary ſcenes forlorn,
Or 'midſt the world's betraying wiles,
Fond mem'ry checks the riſing ſcorn,
And dwells on thy deluding ſmiles.

P. M. JANUS.

SONNET, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM HAYLEY, ESQ. TO PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

(In return for his intereſting Correſpondence with foreign Academies.)

THANKS to the Friend of univerſal art,
Who ſhews me how a juſt and generous mind,
By boundleſs ſympathy and zeal refin'd,
May through the veins of emulation dart
Supplies of vital fire, freſh hopes impart,
And in ſuch ties the ſocial nations bind,
That Commerce, with a ſmile divinely kind,
May bid new wonders into being ſtart.

Thou liberal Patriot! laſting praiſe be thine,
Who, for the glory of thy native land,
Haſt led her to achieve thy bright deſign,
To teach the heart of Genius to expand,
And cheriſh talents, whereſoe'er they ſhine:
Science and honour guide and bleſs thy hand!

March, 1804.

HORACE'S ODES. BOOK IV. ODE 5. TO AUGUSTUS.

SPRUNG from the Gods! Rome's guardian Power!
Why thus delay the happy hour
To make a people bleſt?
Propitious Ruler! ſhed the light
Of thy lov'd preſence on our ſight,
And ſooth our fears to reſt.

For where thy face, like chearful ſpring,
Which gladneſs never fails to bring,
Is kindly ſeen to ſmile;
There, ſuns a brighter luſtre ſhed;
The day glides on, by pleaſure led,
And joys each hour beguile.

The youth whom adverſe winds detain
Beyond the rough Carpathian main,
Far from his native ſoil!
Fills a fond mother's breaſt with fears:
To her the days have ſeem'd as years,
An age of grief and toil!

Lo! on the craggy ſhore ſhe ſtands,
With tearful eyes and wringing hands,
And pours her piteous ſighs!
Nor ever caſts a look behind;
Nor ceaſe to throb within her mind
The mingled fears that riſe.

So Rome, with faithful love impreſt,
To feel herſelf ſupremely bleſt,
Her Cæſar's preſence waits:
She now the pomp triumphal leads,
And, as the voted victim bleeds,
She opens wide her gates.

The flocks ſecure the meadows roam,
With plenty flows each harveſt-home,
And virtue ſways the breaſt:
The freighted bark on tranquil ſeas
Sails in the boſom of the breeze;
Nor foes nor ſtorms moleſt.

Full in the new-born child we trace
Each feature of the father's face—
A virtuous mother's pride:
No bed by lawleſs luſt is ſtain'd;
For tainted honour ſtands arraign'd,
Nor dares a wiſh to raiſe.

Who fears the Parthian's deadly bow?
Or Scythian, bred 'midſt wilds of ſnow?
Or rude Iberia's race?
For whilſt the bliſs of health is thine,
Not all her foes that drink the Rhine
Shall Rome's fair fame deface.

Beneath the mountain's ſunny ſide,
When Phœbus ſeeks the weſtern tide,
Her free-born ſons retreat;
Well-pleas'd to rear the tender vine;
Round ſome kind tree its branches twine;
A taſk ſerenely ſweet!

Then, with a boſom free from care,
Straight to their chearful homes repair,
To quaff the genial bowl;
And, as the grape's ſoft power they prove,
With the immortal gods above,
Thy glorious name enroll!

To thee, their guardian Genius ſtill,
A flowing goblet forth they fill;
To thee their voices raiſe;
And with their houſehold gods adored,
Thy mem'ry crowns the feſtive board,
In ſtrains of hallowed praiſe!

Ah! quickly flee Heſperia's ſhore;
Be martial diſcord heard no more,
Throughout Rome's wide domain!
Such is the prayer that warms each breaſt,
Soon as the ſun breaks through the eaſt,
Or ſinks beneath the main.

Hawton Rectory,
near Newark upon Trent,
March 15, 1804.

W. HELPS.

A MAROON

MAROON SONG.

..., haſte, my companions! the night-dews are o'er;
From the miſt-ſkirted mountains the ſhadows are flown;
The bright morning-ſtar calls to the chaſe of the boar,
And the rock's ſecret echoes are waiting his groan.

O'er the deep-tangled thicket our toils ſhall prevail,
In vain to the ſteep-cliff the ſavage ſhall run;
Where the cocoa waves gay to the balm-ſcented gale,
And the aloe expands its tall ſpires to the ſun.

Ye ſpirits, that triumph'd in death o'er your foe;
But left the dark ſons of your race to complain;
Ye that bade, in your anguiſh, the heirs of your woe
Be the heirs of your hatred, the chiefs of diſdain;

If ye ſail in your pride on the ſun's ſlanting beam,
If ye robe your ſtern ſhades in the miſt's fleeting form;
Or, if rather ye joy in the lightning's fierce gleam,
And ſtride on the whirlwind, and trample the ſtorm:

O come on your clouds, o'er the wide-rolling wave,
To the hills of our freedom in triumph repair;
For the blue-mantled mountains are trod by the brave,
And the dark-dwelling ſons of defiance are there.

Hark! the horn's-ſwelling tones call to danger away,
And when the ſtern courſe of our pleaſure is paſt;
Though the whirlwinds of heav'n wake around us their ſway,
We will heed not the tempeſt, and ſing to the blaſt.

Haſte, haſte, my companions! the night-dews are o'er;
From the miſt-ſkirted mountains the ſhadows are flown;
The bright morning-ſtar calls to the chaſe of the boar,
And the rock's ſecret echoes are waiting his groan.

Briſtol. P. M. Janus.

SYLVIA'S TOMB.

'TIS night, the fairy landſcape flies,
The flock to leafy glens withdrawn;
Aſcending ſhades uſurp the ſkies,
And veil in ſhad'wy miſts the lawn.

Ah! 'mid this deep funereal gloom,
My breaſt what rending pangs invade!
As, wrapt in ſhades, I mark the tomb,
The tomb, where Sylvia's duſt is laid.

Oh nymph! in earth's cold arms enſhrin'd,
For thee ſtill frequent heaves the ſigh;
For thee, in ſofteſt bloom conſign'd
To fade, to languiſh, and to die.

What, though theſe humble ſhades beneath,
Thy name no trophy'd ſhrine declares;
Still duteous blooms the votive wreath,
That friendſhip's faithful hand prepares.

Here, foe to ſplendour's mirthful train,
Unſeen, the muſing minſtrel ſtrays,
To breathe in ſhades th' elegiac ſtrain,
And dreſs thy lonely ſod with bays.

There oft, at ev'ning's ſolemn hour,
Soft Pity wails thy hapleſs doom;
And, ſpite of time's lethean pow'r,
The tear ſtill trembles o'er thy tomb.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late* DR. PRIESTLEY.

The ſubject of this Memoir has occupied too great a ſpace in the literary hiſtory of his country not to require an ample biographical record. This will probably be given in due time, by ſome writer well qualified for the taſk, aided by authentic and original documents. Meanwhile, one who loved and revered him when living, and will ever honour his memory, begs leave to offer to the public the following brief and imperfect, but he hopes not inaccurate, nor partial, view of what he was and what he performed.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D.F.R.S. and member of many foreign literary ſocieties, was born on March 13, old ſtyle, 1733, at Field-head, in the pariſh of Birſtall, in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire. His father was engaged in the clothing manufacture, and both parents were perſons of reſpectability among the Calviniſtic Diſſenters. Joſeph was from an early period, brought up in the houſe of Mr. Joſeph Keighley, who had married his aunt. A fondneſs for reading was one of the firſt paſſions he diſplayed; and it probably induced his friends to change their intentions of educating him for trade, and deſtine him for a learned profeſſion. He was ſent to a ſchool at Batley, the maſter of which poſſeſſed no common ſhare of

of erudition. Besides the Latin and Greek languages, he was capable of giving instructions in the Hebrew; and his pupil carried with him the knowledge of all the three to the academy of Daventry; at which he was entered, in his 19th year, as a student of divinity. This academy was the successor of that kept by Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and was conducted by Dr. Ashworth, whose first pupil Mr. Priestley is said to have been. When about the age of twenty-two, he was chosen as an assistant-minister to the Independent congregation of Needham-market, in Suffolk. He had at this time begun to imbibe theological opinions different from those of the school in which he had been educated. He had likewise become a student and admirer of the metaphysical philosophy of Hartley, of which, during life, he was the zealous advocate, and the acute elucidator.

After an abode of three years at Needham, he accepted an invitation to be pastor of a small flock at Namptwich, in Cheshire. There he opened a day-school, in the conduct of which, he exhibited that turn for ingenious research, and that spirit of improvement, which were to be his distinguishing characteristics. He enlarged the minds of his pupils by philosophical experiments, and he drew up an English Grammar upon an improved plan, which was his earliest publication. His reputation as a man of uncommon talents and active enquiry soon extended itself among his professional brethren; and when, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the tutor in divinity at Warrington academy, Dr. Aikin was chosen to supply his place, Mr. Priestley was invited to undertake the vacant department of belles-lettres. It was in 1761 that he removed to a situation happily accommodated to his personal improvement, by the free society of men of large intellectual attainments, and to the display of his own various powers of mind. He soon after made a matrimonial connection with Mary, daughter to Mr. Wilkinson of Bersham-Foundery, near Wrexham; a lady of an excellent heart, and a strong understanding, and his faithful partner in all the vicissitudes of his life.

At Warrington properly commenced the literary career of this eminent person, and a variety of publications soon announced to the world the extent and originality of his pursuits. One of the first was a Chart of Biography, in which he ingeniously contrived to present an ocular image both of the proportional duration of existence, and of the ... period and synchronism of all the ... nent persons of all ages and countri... the great departments of science, art, an... public life. This was very favourably received, and suggested a second Chart of History, in like manner offering to the view the extent, time, and duration of states and empires. Subjects of history and general politics at this time engaged much of his attention. He delivered lectures upon them, of which the substance was given to the world in various useful publications. His notions of government were founded on those principles of the original and indefeasible rights of man, which are the sole basis of all political freedom. He was an ardent admirer of the British Constitution, according to his conceptions of it, and ably illustrated it in his lectures.

With respect to his proper academical department of the belles-lettres, he displayed the enlargement of his views in a set of Lectures on the Theory and History of Language, and on the Principles of Oratory and Criticism; in the latter of which, he successfully applied the Hartleian theory of association, to objects of taste. Although his graver pursuits did not allow him to cultivate the agreeable parts of literature as a practitioner, he sufficiently shewed, by some light and playful efforts, that he would have been capable of excelling in this walk, had he given his attention to it. But he was too intent upon *things* to expend his regards upon *words*, and he remained contented with a style of writing accommodated to the great business of instruction, of which the characteristics were accuracy and perspicuity.

Fully as his time might seem occupied by the academical and literary employments above enumerated, he found means, by perpetual activity and indefatigable industry, to accomplish the first great work in natural philosophy, which laid a solid foundation for his fame in that department of human knowledge. Having long amused himself with an electrical machine, and taken an interest in the progress of discovery in that branch of physics, he was induced to undertake a History of Electricity, with an account of its present state. As the science was of late date, and all its facts and theories lay within a moderate compass of reading, he thought it a task not beyond his powers to effect completely what he proposed; although his plan included an extensive course of experiment of his own, to verify what had been

…, and to clear up re- … and obscurities. It ap- … his preface, that, while engaged … design, he had enjoyed the advantage of personal intercourse with some eminent philosophers, among whom he acknowledges as coadjutors, Drs. Watson and Franklin, and Mr. Canton. The work first appeared at Warrington, in 1767, 4to. and so well was it received, that it underwent a fifth edition, in 4to. in 1794. It is indeed an admirable model of scientific history: full without superfluity; clear, methodical, candid and unaffected. Its original experiments are highly ingenious, and gave a foretaste of that fertility of contrivance and sagacity of observation which afterwards so much distinguished the author.

It may be proper in this place to speak of Dr. Priestley's general character as an experimental philosopher. No person in this class can be met with who engaged in his enquiries with a more pure and simple love of truth, detached from all private and selfish considerations of fame or advantage. Hence he was solicitous only that discoveries should be made, regardless by whom they were made; and he was placed far beyond all that petty jealousy and rivalry which has so often led to the suppression of hints from casual observations, till the proprietor should have made the most of them for himself. On the contrary, he was impatient till all engaged in similar pursuits should be put upon the track which appeared to him most likely to lead to successful investigation. Having no favourite theories to support, he admitted indifferently facts of all apparent tendencies; and felt not the least hesitation in renouncing an opinion hastily formed, for another, the result of maturer examination. He regarded the whole field of knowledge as common ground, to be cultivated by the united labour of individuals for the general benefit. In these respects he seems most to have resembled the excellent Stephen Hales, whom Haller justly entitles "*vir indefessus, ad inveniendum verum natus.*"

His connection with the Warrington academy ceased in 1768, when he accepted an invitation to officiate as pastor to a large and respectable congregation of protestant dissenters at Leeds. Considering himself now as more especially devoted to theology, he suffered that, which had always been his favourite object, to take the lead amid his intellectual pursuits, though not to the exclusion of others.

From infancy his mind had been strongly impressed with devotional sentiments; and although he had widely deviated from the doctrinal opinions which he had first imbibed, yet all the pious ardour and religious zeal of the sect among whom he was educated remained undiminished. He likewise retained in full force the principles of a dissenter from the Establishment, and those ideas of congregational discipline which had become obsolete among many of the richer and more relaxed of the separatists. Numerous publications relative to these points soon marked his new residence. His "Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion" gave, in a popular and concise form, his system of divinity with its evidences. His "View of the Principles and Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters" exhibited his notions of the grounds of dissent and the proper character and policy of a religious sect; and a variety of controversial and polemic writings presented to the world his views of the Christian dispensation.

As a divine, if possible, still more than as a philosopher, *truth* was his sole aim, which he pursued with a more exalted ardour, in proportion to the greater importance of the subject. Naturally sanguine, and embracing the conclusions of his reason with a plenitude of conviction that excluded every particle of doubt, he inculcated his tenets with an earnestness limited by nothing but a sacred regard to the rights of private judgment in others as well as himself. The considerations of human prudence were nothing in his eye, nor did he admit the policy of introducing novelties of opinion by slow degrees, and endeavouring to conciliate a favourable hearing, by softening or suppressing what was most likely to shock prejudiced minds. He boldly and plainly uttered what he conceived to be the truth and the whole truth, secure, that by its own native strength it would in fine prevail, and thinking himself little responsible for any temporary evils that might be incurred during the interval. To adopt the beautiful and happy simile of one of his late vindicators, "he followed truth as a man who hawks, follows his sport; at full speed, straight forwards, looking only upwards, and regardless into what difficulties the chace may lead him."

As pure religion was the great end of Dr. Priestley's labours, so perfect freedom of discussion was the means; and since he was convinced that this could not be attained under the domination of powerful and jealous establishments, interested in maintaining the particular system on which

which they were founded; he was a warm and open enemy to all unions of ecclesiastical with political systems, however modified and limited. In this respect, as in various others, he differed from many of his Dissenting brethren; and, while he was engaged in controversy with the Church, he had to sustain attacks from the opposite quarter. But warfare of this kind he never feared or avoided: it cost him little expence of time and none of spirits; it even seemed as if such an exercise was salutary to his mental constitution.

Few readers of this sketch need be told that Dr. Priestley was at the head of the modern Unitarians; a sect, of which the leading tenet is the proper humanity of Christ, and which confines every species of religious worship and adoration to the One Supreme. If those who have charged him with infidelity meant any thing more than an inference from his avowed opinions on this head, and imagined that he intended more than he declared, and entertained a secret purpose of undermining the Christian Revelation, they have been guilty of a calumny from which the least exertion of candour and penetration would have preserved them. They might have perceived that he was one who laid open his whole soul on every subject in which he was engaged; and that zeal for Christianity, as a divine dispensation, and the most valuable of all gifts bestowed upon the human kind, was his ruling passion.

The favourable reception of the History of Electricity had induced Dr. Priestley to adopt the grand design, of pursuing the rise and progress of the other sciences, in a historical form; and much of his time at Leeds was occupied in his second work upon this plan, entitled "The History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours," which appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1772. This is allowed to be a performance of great merit; possessing a lucid arrangement, and that clear, perspicuous view of his subject which it was the author's peculiar talent to afford. It failed, however, of attaining the popularity of his History of Electricity, chiefly because it was impossible to give adequate notions of many parts of the theory of optics without a more accurate acquaintance with mathematics than common readers can be supposed to possess. Perhaps too, the writer himself was scarcely competent to explain the abstruser parts of this science. It proved to be the termination of his plan; but science was no loser by the circumstance; for the activity of his mind was turned from the consideration of the e[...] to the attempt of making[...] his own, and nothing could be[...] liant than his success. We find th[...] this period he had begun those experiments upon air, which have given the greatest celebrity to his name as a natural philosopher.

In 1770, Dr. Priestley quitted Leeds for a situation as different as could well be imagined. His philosophical writings, and the recommendation of his friend Dr. Price, had made him so favourably known to the Earl of Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdown) that this nobleman, one of the very few in this country, who have assumed the patronage of literature and science, made him such advantageous proposals for residence with him, that regard to his family would not permit them to be rejected. It was merely in the capacity of his Lordship's librarian, or, rather, his literary and philosophical companion, in the hours that could be devoted to such pursuits, that Dr. Priestley became an inmate with him. The domestic tuition of Lord Shelburne's sons was already committed to a man of merit, and they received from Dr. Priestley no other instruction than that of some courses of experimental philosophy. During this period, his family resided at Calne, in Wiltshire, adjacent to Bow-wood, the country-seat of Lord Shelburne. Dr. Priestley frequently accompanied his noble Patron to London, and mixed at his house with several of the eminent characters of the time, by whom he was treated with the respect due to his talents and virtues. He also attended his Lordship in a visit to Paris, where he saw many of the most celebrated men of science and letters in that country; and he astonished them by his assertion of a firm belief in revealed religion, which had been presented to their minds in such colours, that they thought no man of sense could hesitate in rejecting it as an idle fable.

Whilst he was enjoying the advantages of this situation, in every assistance from books and a noble apparatus for the pursuit of experimental enquiry, he also appeared in the height of his fame as an acute metaphysician. In 1775, he published his "Examination of Dr. Reid on the Human Mind; Dr. Beattie on the Nature and Immutability of Truth: and Dr. Oswald's Appeal to Common Sense." The purpose of this volume was to refute the new doctrine of *common sense*, employed as the criterion of truth by the metaphysicians of Scotland, and to prepare

pare the way for the reception of the Hartleian theory of the human mind, which he was then engaged in preſenting under a more popular and intelligible form. They who conceive Dr. Prieſtley to have been triumphant in argument on this occaſion, agree in diſappr ving (as he himſelf did afterwards) the contempt and ſarcaſm with which he treated his antagoniſts, which they do not think excuſed by the air of arrogance and ſelf-ſufficiency aſſumed by theſe writers in their ſtrictures upon other reaſoners. But this was not the only inſtance in which he thought it allowable to enliven the dryneſs of controverſy by ſtrokes of ridicule. He never intentionally miſrepreſented either the arguments or the purpoſes of an opponent; but he meaſured the reſpect with which he treated him, by that which he felt for him in his own mind.

In his publication of Hartley's Theory he had expreſſed ſome doubts as to the common hypotheſis, that man poſſeſſes a ſoul, or immaterial ſubſtance, totally diſtinct from his body. For this opinion he had undergone obloquy as a favourer of Atheiſm; but, as no perſonal imputation was of weight with him in the purſuit of what he thought to be the truth, he did not ſcruple, in 1777, to publiſh "Diſquiſitions relating to Matter and Spirit;" in which he gave a hiſtory of the philoſophical doctrine concerning the ſoul, and openly ſupported the *material* ſyſtem, which makes it homogeneous with the body. Perhaps, of all Dr. Prieſtley's deviations from received opini ns, this has ſubjected him to the greateſt odium, and has moſt ſtartled the true friends of reaſon and free enquiry, on account of its ſuppoſed conſequences. The natural proofs of a future ſtate appear to be ſo much invalidated by the rejection of a ſeparate principle, the ſeat of thought, which may eſcape from the periſhing body to which it is temporarily united, that he ſeemed to have been employed in demoliſhing one of the great pillars upon which religion is founded. It is enough here to obſerve, that, in Dr. Prieſtley's mind, the deficiency of theſe natural proofs only operated as an additional argument in favour of revelation; the neceſſity of which, to ſupport the moſt important point of human belief, was thereby rendered more ſtrikingly apparent. It may be added, that as he materialized ſpirit, ſo he, in ſome meaſure, ſpiritualized matter, by aſſigning to it penetrability and other ſubtle qualities.

At this time he alſo appeared in great force as the champion of the doctrine of philoſophical neceſſity; a doctrine not leſs obnoxious to many, on account of its ſuppoſed effects on morality, than the former. To him, however, it was the ſource (as he always aſſerted) of the higheſt ſatisfaction, both religious and moral; and a number of his followers have found it, in like manner, compatible with all the beſt principles of human conduct. With his intimate friend, Dr. Price, whoſe opinions in both the laſt-mentioned points was radically different from his, a correſpondence relative to them took place, which was publiſhed in a volume, and affords a moſt pleaſing example of debate, carried on with perfect urbanity, and every token of mutual reſpect and affection.

Such was the wonderful compaſs and verſatility of his mind, that at this very period he was carrying on that courſe of diſcovery concerning aëriform bodies, which has rendered his name ſo illuſtrious among philoſophical chemiſts. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1773, we find a paper containing "Obſervations on different Kinds of Air," by Dr. Prieſtley; which obtained the honorary prize of Copley's medal. Theſe were reprinted, with many important additions, in the firſt volume of his "Experiments and Obſervations on different Kinds of Air," 8vo. 1774. A ſecond volume of this work was publiſhed in 1775, and a third in 1777. To give the ſlighteſt view of the original matter in theſe volumes, would occupy more time and ſpace than this ſketch permits; but it may with juſtice be affirmed, that they added a greater maſs of fact to the hiſtory of aëriform fluids than the united labours of all others employed upon the ſame ſubject. Some of the moſt ſtriking of his diſcoveries were thoſe of nitrous, and dephlogiſticated, or pure, air; of the reſtoration of vitiated air by vegetation; of the influence of light on vegetables, and of the effects of reſpiration upon the blood. In theſe volumes he did not attempt theory or ſyſtematic arrangement, thinking that the knowledge of facts was not ſufficiently advanced for that purpoſe; and he threw them out haſtily as new matter occurred, in purſuance of his liberal principle already noticed, that fellow-labourers in matters of ſcience ſhould as ſoon as poſſible be apprized of diſcoveries which might put them in the track of making others.

The name of Prieſtley was by theſe publications ſpread through all the enlightened countries of Europe, and honours from ſcientific bodies in various parts

parts were accumulated upon him. The votaries of phyſical ſcience now, doubtleſs, flattered themſelves, that the ardour of his powerful mind was durably fixed upon the advancement of natural philoſophy and chemiſtry; but an intimation at the cloſe of the laſt volume, of his intention to intermit thoſe purſuits in order to engage in other ſpeculative topics, ſufficiently proved to all who knew him, that experimental enquiries could occupy only a ſecondary place in his mind. Theſe other and more favourite topics, were the metaphyſical theories, which have been already mentioned, and the theological diſcuſſions which he reſumed with freſh zeal and induſtry. The continuation of his "Inſtitutes of Religion;" his "Letters to a Philoſophical Unbeliever;" his "Harmony of the Evangeliſts;" and various tracts on moral and religious topics, marked his return to his former ſtudies.

The term of his engagement with Lord Shelburne having expired, Dr. Prieſtley, with a penſion for life of 150l. per annum, was at liberty to chooſe a new ſituation.

He gave the preference to the neighbourhood of the populous town of Birmingham, chiefly induced by the advantages it afforded, from the nature of its manufactures, to the purſuits of chemical experiments. It was alſo the reſidence of ſeveral men of ſcience; among whom the names of Watt, Withering, Bolton, and Keir, are well known to the public. With theſe he was ſoon upon terms of friendly reciprocation of knowledge and mutual aid in reſearch; and their *Lunarian Club* preſented a conſtellation of talent which would not eaſily have been aſſembled even in the metropolis.

He had not long occupied his new habitation, before he was invited to undertake the office of paſtor to a congregation of Diſſenters in Birmingham, upon which he entered with great ſatisfaction towards the cloſe of 1780. He found a ſociety cordially attached to his perſon and doctrines; and he merited their eſteem by the moſt aſſiduous performance of all the paſtoral duties. Some of the moſt important of his theological works ſoon iſſued from the Birmingham preſs. Of theſe were his "Letters to Biſhop Newcome, on the Duration of Chriſt's Miniſtry;" and his "Hiſtory of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity;" afterwards followed by his "Hiſtory of Early Opinions." Controverſies upon theological topics multiplied around him, to all of which he paid the attention they ſeemed to require. The warm diſputes which took place on occaſion of the applications of the Diſſenters for relief from the diſabilities and penalties of the Corporation and Teſt Acts, ſupplied a new ſubject of conteſt, into which he could not forbear to enter, both as a friend to toleration in general, and as one of the body aggrieved. His hoſtility to the eſtabliſhment became more decided, and he *appealed to the people* on the points of difference, in his "Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," written with much force, but with his uſual diſregard of caution.

Little has hitherto been ſaid of the polical exertions of Dr. Prieſtley, which, indeed, form no conſpicuous part of his literary life. He had diſplayed his attachment to freedom by his "Eſſay on the Firſt Principles of Government," and by an anonymous pamphlet on the ſtate of public liberty in this country; and had ſhewn a warm intereſt in the cauſe of America at the time of its unfortunate quarrel with the mother country. The French Revolution was an event which could ſcarcely fail of being contemplated by him with ſatisfaction. His ſanguine hopes ſaw in it the dawn of light and liberty over Europe; and he particularly expected from it the eventual downfal of all eſtabliſhments inimical to the ſpread of truth. Such expectations he was at no pains to conceal; and as parties now began to take their decided ſtations, and to be inſpired with all the uſual rancour of opponents in civil conteſts, he was naturally rendered a prominent mark of party hatred.

In this ſtate of mutual exaſperation, the celebration of the anniverſary of the deſtruction of the Baſtille, by a public dinner, on July 14, 1791, at which Dr. Prieſtley *was not preſent*, gave the ſignal of thoſe ſavage riots, which have thrown laſting diſgrace on the town of Birmingham, and in ſome degree on the national character. Amid the conflagration of houſes of worſhip and private dwellings, Dr. Prieſtley was the great object of popular rage; his houſe, library, manuſcripts, and apparatus, were made a prey to the flames; he was hunted like a proclaimed criminal, and experienced not only the furious outrages of a mob, but the moſt unhandſome treatment from ſome who ought to have ſuſtained the parts of gentlemen, and friends of peace and order.

It would be painful to dwell upon theſe ſcenes. Suffice it to ſay, that he was driven for ever from his favourite reſidence; that his loſſes were very inadequately compenſated; and that he paſſed ſome time as a wanderer, till an invitation to ſucceed Dr. Price in a congregation at Hackney gave him a new ſettlement.

ment. This was rendered more interefting to him by a connection with the new diffenting-college, eftablifhed at that place. His mind, by its native elafticity, recovered from the fhock of his cruel loffes, and he refumed his ufual labours.

This was, however, far from being a a feafon of tranquillity. Parties ran high, and events were daily taking place calculated to agitate the mind, and infpire varied emotions of tumultuous expectation. Dr. Prieftley, however he might be regarded by the friends of Government, had no reafon to entertain apprehenfions for his perfonal fafety on the part of authority; but he was confcious that he lay under a load of public odium and fufpicion, and he was perpetually haraffed by the petty malignity of bigotry. Having fo lately been the victim of a paroxyfm of popular rage, he could not be perfectly eafy in the vicinity of a vaft metropolis, where any fudden impulfe given to the tumultuous mafs might bring irrefiftible deftruction upon the heads of thofe who fhould be pointed out as objects of vengeance. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that he looked towards an afylum in a country to which he had always fhewn a friendly attachment, and which was in poffeffion of all the bleffings of civil and religious liberty. Some family reafons alfo enforced this choice of a new fituation. He took leave of his native country in 1794, and embarked for North America. He carried with him the fincere regrets of a great number of venerating and affectionate friends and admirers; and his departure, while celebrated as a triumph by unfeeling bigots, was lamented by the moderate and impartial, as a kind of ftigma on the country which, by its ill treatment, had expelled a citizen whom it might enrol among its proudeft boafts.

Northumberland, a town in the inland parts of the ftate of Pennfylvania, was the place in which he fixed his refidence. It was felected on account of the purchafe of landed property in its neighbourhood; otherwife, its remotenefs from the feaports, its want of many of the comforts of civilized life, and of all the helps to ftudious and fcientific purfuit, rendered it a peculiarly undefirable abode for one of Dr. Prieftley's habits and employments. The lofs of his excellent wife, and of a very promifing fon, together with repeated attacks of difeafe and other calamities, feverely tried the fortitude and refignation of this Chriftian philofopher; but he had within him what rendered him fuperior to all external events, and pious ferenity was the fettled temper of his foul.

In America he was received, if not with the ardour of fympathy and admiration, yet with general refpect; nor were the angry contefts of party able laftingly to deprive him of the efteem due to his character. If he had any fanguine hopes of diffufing his religious principles over the new continent; or if his friends expected that the brilliancy of his philofophical reputation fhould place him in a highly confpicuous light among a people yet in the infancy of mental culture, fuch expectations were certainly difappointed. He was, however, heard as a preacher by fome of the moft diftinguifhed members of congrefs; and he was offered, but declined, the place of chemical profeffor at Philadelphia. It became his great object to enable himfelf in his retirement at Northumberland to renew that courfe of philofophical experiment, and efpecially that train of theological writing, which had occupied fo many of the beft years of his life. By indefatigable pains he got together a valuable apparatus and well-furnifhed library, and cheerfully returned to his former employments. By many new experiments on the conftitution of airs, he became more and more fixed in his belief of the phlogiftic theory, and in his oppofition to the new French chemical fyftem, of which he lived to be the fole opponent of note. The refults of feveral of his enquiries on thefe topics were given, both in feparate publications, and in the American Philofophical Tranfactions. A number of pamphlets on different occafions of controverfy fell from his pen; and by his comparifons of the Jewifh with the Mahometan and Hindoo religions, and the characters of Chrift and Socrates, he endeavoured to ftrengthen the bulwarks of revelation. The liberal contributions of his friends in England enabled him to commence the printing of two extenfive works, on which he was zealoufly bent, a Church Hiftory, and an Expofition of the Scriptures; and through the progrefs of his final decline he unremittingly urged their completion.

The circumftances attending the clofe of his ufeful and exemplary life are related with fuch interefting fimplicity in the following article of the Philadelphia Gazette, that every one muft receive pleafure from reading the narrative entire.

"Since his illnefs at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good ftate of health. His complaint was conftant indigeftion, and a difficulty of

of swallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was busily employed in printing his Church History, and the first volume of his Notes on the Scriptures, and in making new and original experiments. During this period, likewise, he wrote his pamphlet of Jesus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his Essay on Phlogiston.

"From about the beginning of November, 1803, to the middle of January, 1804, his complaint grew more serious; yet, by judicious medical treatment, and strict attention to diet, he, after some time, seemed, if not gaining strength, at least not getting worse; and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the season advanced. He, however, considered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was at all times very extensive, he read through all the works quoted in his "Comparison of the different Systems of Grecian Philosophers with Christianity;" composed that work, and transcribed the whole of it in less than three months; so that he has left it ready for the press. During this period he composed, in one day, his Second Reply to Dr. Linn.

"In the last fortnight of January, his fits of indigestion became more alarming, his legs swelled, and his weakness increased. Within two days of his death he became so weak, that he could walk but a little way, and that with great difficulty. For some time he found himself unable to speak; but, on recovering a little, he told his friends, that he had never felt more pleasantly during his whole life-time, than during the time he was unable to speak. He was fully sensible that he had not long to live, yet talked with cheerfulness to all who called on him. In the course of the day he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly in his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for. He dwelt upon the peculiarly happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest men of the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led an useful as well as happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his Notes on Scripture (a work, in the completion of which he was much interested), and looked over the first sheet of the third volume, after it was corrected by those who were to attend to its completion, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

"On Sunday, the 5th, he was much weaker, but sat up in an arm-chair for a few minutes. He desired that John, chap. xi. might be read to him: he stopped the reader at the 45th verse, dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the Scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying, that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. 'We shall all (said he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness.' Mr. —— coming into his room, he said, 'You see, Sir, I am still living.' Mr. —— observed, 'that he would always live.' 'Yes, I *believe* I *shall*; we shall meet again in another and a better world.' He said this with great animation, laying hold of Mr. ——'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand children were brought to his bed-side, he spoke to them separately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. 'I am going (added he) to sleep as well as you, for death is only a good long sound sleep in the grave, and we shall meet again.'

"On Monday morning, the 9th of February, on being asked how he did, he answered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About eight o'clock, he desired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. He then dictated as clearly and distinctly as he had ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wished to have made in each. M—— took down the substance of what he said, which was read to him. He observed, "Sir, you have put in your own language, I wish it to be *mine*." He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before said, and when it was transcribed, and read over to him, he said, "That is right, I have now done."

"About half an hour after, he desired that he might be removed to a cot. About ten minutes after he was removed to it, he died; but breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from observing it."

This was indeed "the death of the righteous!" and it is presumed, that no one possessed of generous and tender feelings, how

how much ſoever differing in opinion from the deceaſed, will refrain from embalming his memory with a tear, and crying "Peace be with him!"

In Dr. Prieſtley's mental conſtitution were united ardour and vivacity of intellect, with placidity and mildneſs of temper. With a zeal for the propagation of truth, that would have carried him through fire and water, he joined a calm patience, an unruffled ſerenity, which rendered him proof againſt all obſtructions and diſappointments. It has been ſuggeſted, that a man ſo much in earneſt, and ſo vigorous in controverſial warfare, could not fail of being a perſecutor, ſhould his party gain the ſuperiority: but this was an erroneous ſuppoſition. Not only were the rights of private judgment rendered ſacred to him by every principle of his underſtanding, but his heart would not have ſuffered him to have injured his bittereſt enemy. He was naturally diſpoſed to chearfulneſs, and when his mind was not occupied with ſerious thoughts, could unbend, with even playful eaſe and negligence, in the private circle of friends. In large and mixed companies he uſually ſpoke little. In the domeſtic relations of life he was uniformly kind and affectionate. His parental feelings (alas! how keenly were they excited!) were thoſe of the tendereſt and beſt of fathers. Not malice itſelf could ever fix a ſtain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity.

Such was the man who adds one more imperiſhable name to the illuſtrious dead of his country.

Stoke Newington, J. AIKIN.
20th *April*, 1804.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

BEN JONSON.

THE *noon of night*, a poetical expreſſion now ſo common, was firſt introduced into our language by Ben Jonſon, who appears to have been ſo diffident of the reception it might meet with, or whether the licence he had taken would be approved by cuſton, that he refers, in the margin, to the author of whom he borrowed it. The phraſe is Varro's; in Latin, *meridies noctis*; and it occurs in the ſixth chapter of Nonius Marcellus.

DINNER.

Ten o'clock was, in this country, the ancient hour of dining, and continued ſo in the Univerſity of Cambridge even in the reign of Edward VI. as appears from a very remarkable paſſage in a ſermon of Thomas Lever, at Paul's Croſs, Dec. 14, 1550. About the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the dining hour was ſomewhat later, though even then it was ſtill kept up to *ten* o'clock in the univerſities, where the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem is not ſo eaſily altered as in private families. "With us (ſays the author of the Deſcription of England, in the Preface to Holinſhed) the nobilitie, gentry, and ſtudents, do ordinarilye go to dinner at *eleven* before noone, and to ſupper at *five*, or between *five* and *ſix*, at afternoone. The merchants dine and ſup ſeldome before *twelve* at noone and at *ſix* at night, eſpecially in London. The huſbandmen dine alſo at high-noone, as they call it, and ſup at ſeven or eight; but out of the terme, in our univerſities, the ſcholars dine at ten." Such was the cuſtom till the middle of the ſeventeenth century; and even ſo late as fifty years ago, many of the colleges, in both our univerſities, dined at *twelve*.—At Cambridge, in term-time, the dinner-hour of many of the colleges is, at this time, *two*; and, at Oxford, *three* and *four*. The few colleges that ſup in public, make the hour, in ſome *eight*, in others *nine*.

EDUCATION.

In the fifteenth century, and very probably much earlier, one of the principal modes of education in uſe was, the reſidence of children in the houſes of the biſhops and nobility, where they were inſtructed in learning, and occaſionally filled up the retinue of their maſters. Pace, the friend of Eraſmus, and one of the principal reſtorers of letters in England, imbibed the rudiments of learning in the palace of Langton, biſhop of Wincheſter; and Croke, one of the firſt reſtorers of the Greek language, in that of Archbiſhop Warham. Sir Thomas More, too, was educated as a page with Cardinal Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about 1490, who was ſo ſtruck with his genius, that he would often ſay, at dinner, "This child here, waiting at table, is ſo very ingenious, that he will one day prove an extraordinary man."

CRITICISM.

The famous Boccalini, in his Advertiſements from Parnaſſus, tells us, a critic,

tic, presenting Apollo with a very severe censure upon an excellent poem, was asked for the good things in that work; but the wretch answering, he minded only the errors, Apollo ordered a sack of unwinnowed wheat to be brought, and the critic to pick out and take all the chaff for his pains.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

EXTRACTS *of* LETTERS *from* DR. MIDDLETON *to* LORD HERVEY.

Communicated by his Lordship's Brother to the Rev. William Talbot, Rector of Kineton, Warwickshire.

July 1st, 1733.—It is my misfortune to have had so early a taste for Pagan science, as to make me very squeamish in my Christian studies.

Aug. 25th, 1733.—I had pleased myself with the thoughts of spending one day philosophically with Chubb.

September 15th, 1733.—The orthodox think to tame me as they do wild-beasts, by suffering them to take no rest; but I shall have grace still to follow my own reason in spite of all their nonsense, and am more thankful to God for what I do not believe than for what I do. In the one I may possibly be biassed by custom, authority, interest; but the other is the triumph of my reason over prejudices that involve the greatest part of mankind. If I am so happy as to please by my performances, I can only say, *ecce opus manuum tuarum.* An inviolable attachment to her Majesty and her family is the only merit and virtue I pretend to.

Oct. 21st, 1733.—Dr. Berryman's Preface is void of all candour and good sense. Dr. Waterland's great Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity is a surprizing piece of nonsense and irreligion.

Aug. 10th, 1734.—Sunday is my only day of rest, but not of liberty; for I am bound to double attendance at church, to wipe off the stain of infidelity. When I shall have recovered my credit (in which I make daily progress) I may use more freedom; but at present the subjection I am under of using all forms, obliges me to put an end to your Lordship's trouble.

July 27th, 1735.—I like both the design and the doctrine of Bishop Hoadley's plain Account of the Sacrament, as I do every design of uniting religion with reason; or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as near together as possible.—His enemies will insult him with the charge of lessening Christian piety; but the candid will see that he seeks only to destroy a superstitious devotion, by establishing a rational one in its place. But as, by throwing down the shrines and altars of the church, he will raise no small stir from the men of craft, so I rejoice much, with your Lordship, that he has secured the good castle of Farnham for a retreat.

Feb. 8th, 1735-6.—You would advise him (Dr. Hoadley) to waste no more of his time in controversy, which, generally speaking means nothing more, at the best, than to make plausible to weak men what is contemptible to men of sense.

March 30th, 1736.—(On Lord Ilchester's marriage to a great heiress.)—This happy event will, I hope, convince him, that whatever else is transacted there, matches, at least, are made in heaven.

Sept. 13th, 1736.—These slumberers in stalls suspect me very unjustly of ill designs against their peace. For though there are many things in the church that I wholly dislike, yet while I am content to acquiesce in the ills, I should be glad to taste a little of the good, and to have some amends for the ugly assent and consent which no man of sense can approve. We read of some of the earliest disciples of Christ, who followed him, not for his works, but his loaves. These were certainly blameable, because they saw his miracles; but to us, who have not the honour to see the one, it should be allowed to have some inclination to the other.—Your Lordship knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's most sacred bread, has a very high relish, and a very large share, of her temporal. My appetite to both is equally moderate, and would be satisfied almost with any thing but mere emptiness. I have no pretensions to riot in the feast with the elect; but with the sinner only, in the gospel, to gather up the crumbs that fall from the table.

Two LETTERS *from* DAVID HUME *to* DR. HUGH BLAIR, *on the* SUBJECT *of* OSSIAN'S POEMS.

DEAR SIR,

I LIVE in a place where I have the pleasure of frequently hearing justice done to your dissertation; but never heard it mentioned in a company, where some one person or other did not express his doubts with regard to the authenticity of the poems which are its subject; and I often hear them rejected with disdain and indignation as a palpable and most infamous forgery. This opinion has indeed become very prevalent among the men

men of letters in London; and I can foresee, that in a few years the poems, if they continue to ſtand on their preſent footing, will be thrown aſide, and will fall into final oblivion. It is in vain to ſay that their beauty will ſupport them, independent of their authenticity. No: that beauty is not ſo much to the general taſte as to inſure you of this event; and if people be once diſguſted with the idea of a forgery, they are thence apt to entertain a more diſadvantageous notion of the excellency of the production itſelf.—The abſurd pride and caprice of Macpherſon himſelf, who ſcorns, as he pretends, to ſatisfy any body that doubts his veracity, has tended much to confirm this general ſcepticiſm: and I muſt own, for my own part, that though I have had many particular reaſons to believe theſe poems genuine, more than it is poſſible for any Engliſhman of letters to have, yet I am not entirely without my ſcruples on that head. You think that the internal proofs in favour of theſe poems are very convincing. So they are: but there are alſo internal reaſons againſt them, particularly from the manners, notwithſtanding all the art with which you have endeavoured to throw a varniſh on that circumſtance: and the preſervation of ſuch long and ſuch connected poems by oral tradition alone, during a courſe of fourteen centuries, is ſo much out of the ordinary courſe of human affairs, that it requires the ſtrongeſt reaſons to make us believe it. My preſent purpoſe, therefore, is to apply to you, in the name of all the men of this, and, I may ſay, of all other countries, to eſtabliſh this capital point, and to give us proofs that theſe Poems are, I do not ſay ſo ancient as the age of Severus, but that they were not forged within theſe five years, by James Macpherſon. Theſe proofs muſt not be arguments, but teſtimonies. People's ears are fortified againſt the former; the latter may yet find their way, before the Poems are conſigned to total oblivion. Now, the teſtimonies may, in my opinion, be of two kinds. Macpherſon pretends that there is an ancient MS. of part of Fingal in the family, I think, of Clanronald. Get this fact aſcertained by more than one perſon of credit: let theſe perſons be acquainted with the Gaelic; let them compare the original and the tranſlation, and let them teſtify the fidelity of the latter.

But the chief point in which it will be neceſſary for you to exert yourſelf, will be, to get poſitive teſtimony, from many different hands, that ſuch poems are vulgarly recited in the Highlands, and have been there long the entertainment of the people. This teſtimony muſt be as particular as it is poſitive. It will not be ſufficient that a Highland gentleman, or clergyman, ſay, or write, to you, that he has heard ſuch poems. Nobody queſtions that there are traditional poems in that part of the country, where the names of Oſſian and Fingal, and Oſcar and Gaul, are mentioned in every ſtanza. The only doubt is, whether theſe poems have any farther reſemblance to the Poems publiſhed by Macpherſon. I was told by Burke, a very ingenious Iriſh gentleman, author of a Tract on the Sublime and Beautiful, that, on the firſt publication of Macpherſon's book, all the Iriſh cried out, "We know all theſe poems—we have always heard them from our infancy:" but when he aſked more particular queſtions, he could never learn that any one had ever heard, or could repeat, the original of any one paragraph of the pretended Tranſlation.

This generality, then, muſt be carefully guarded againſt, as being of no authority. Your connections among your brethren of the clergy may here be of great uſe to you. You may eaſily learn the names of all the miniſters of that country who underſtand the language of it. You may write to them, expreſſing the doubts that have ariſen, and deſiring them to ſend for ſuch of the bards as remain, and make them rehearſe their ancient poems. Let the clergymen have the Tranſlation in their hands, and let them write back to you, and inform you, that they heard ſuch an one, (naming him,) living in ſuch a place, rehearſe the original of ſuch a paſſage, from ſuch a page to ſuch a page of the Engliſh Tranſlation, which appeared exact and faithful. If you give to the public a ſufficient number of ſuch teſtimonies, you may prevail. But I venture to foretel to you, that nothing leſs will ſo much as command the attention of the public.

Becket tells me, that he is to give us a new edition of your Diſſertation, accompanied with ſome remarks on Temora: here is a favourable opportunity for you to execute this purpoſe. You have a juſt and a laudable zeal for the credit of theſe Poems. They are, if genuine, one of the greateſt curioſities, in all reſpects, that ever was diſcovered in the commonwealth of letters, and the child is, in a manner, become your's by adoption, as Macpherſon has totally abandoned all care of it.—Theſe motives call upon you to exert yourſelf; and I think it were ſuitable to your

your candour, and most satisfactory also to the reader, to publish all the answers to all the letters you write, though some of these answers should make somewhat against your own opinion in this affair.—We shall always be the more assured, that no arguments are strained beyond their proper force, and no contrary arguments suppressed, where such an entire communication is made to us.

Becket joins me heartily in this application; and he owns to me, that the believers in the authenticity of these Poems diminish every day among the men of sense and reflection. Nothing less than what I propose, can throw the balance on the other side. I depart from hence in about three weeks, and should be glad to hear your resolution before that time.

This journey to Paris will certainly contribute much to my entertainment, and will certainly tend much to improve my fortune; so that I have no reason to repent that I allowed myself to be dragged from my retreat. I shall henceforth converse with authors, but shall not, probably, for some time, have much leisure to peruse them; which is not, perhaps, the way of knowing them most to their advantage. I carry only four books along with me—a Virgil, a Horace, a Tasso, and a Tacitus. I could have wished also to carry my Homer; but I found him too bulky. I own that, in common decency, I ought to have left my Horace behind me, and that I ought to be ashamed to look him in the face: for I am sensible, that, at my years, no temptation could have seduced him from his retreat; nor would he ever have been induced to enter so late in the path of ambition.—But I deny that I enter into the path of ambition; I only walk in the green fields of amusement: and I affirm, that external amusement becomes more and more necessary as one advances in years, and can find less supply from his own passions or imagination. I am, dear Sir,

Your's most sincerely,

(Signed) David Hume.

Lisle-street, Leicester-fields,
Sept. 19, 1765.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM very glad you have undertaken the task which I used the freedom to recommend to you. Nothing less than what you propose, will serve the purpose. You need expect no assistance from Macpherson, who flew into a passion when I told him of the letter I had wrote to you: but you must not mind so strange and heteroclite a mortal, than whom I have scarce ever known a man more perverse and unamiable. He will probably depart for Florida with Governor Johnstone; and I would advise him to travel among the Chickasaws and Cherokees, in order to tame him and civilize him.

I should be much pleased to hear of the success of your labours. Your method of directing to me, is, under cover, to the Earl of Hertford, Northumberland-house, London. Any letters that come to me under that direction, will be sent over to me at Paris. I beg my compliments to Robertson and Jardine. I am sorry to hear of the state of Ferguson's health.—John Hume went to the country yesterday with Lord Bute. I was introduced the other day to that noble Lord, at his desire. I believe him to be a very good man—a better man than a politician.

Since I wrote the above, I have been in company with Mrs. Montague, a lady of great distinction in this place, and a zealous partisan of Ossian. I told her of your intentions, and even used the freedom to read your letter to her. She was extremely pleased with your project; and the rather, as the Duke de Nivernois, she said, had talked much to her on that subject last winter; and desired, if possible, to get collected some proofs of the authenticity of these Poems, which he proposed to lay before the *Académie des Belles Lettres* at Paris. You see, then, that you are upon a great stage in this inquiry, and that many people have their eyes upon you. This is a new motive for rendering your proofs as complete as possible. I cannot conceive any objection a man, even of the gravest character, could have to the publication of his letters, which will only attest a plain fact known to him. Such scruples, as they occur, you must endeavour to remove. For on this trial of your's will the the judgment of the public finally depend. Lord Bath, who was in the company, agreed with me, that such documents of authenticity are entirely necessary and indispensable.

Please to write to me as soon as you make any advances, that I may have something to say on the subject to the literati of Paris. I beg my compliments to all those who may bear that name at Edinburgh: I cannot but look upon all of them as my friends.

I am your's sincerely,

(Signed) David Hume.

P. S. I depart hence in eight days.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference ; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET PRODUCE applicable to NATIONAL OBJECTS, and to Payments into the Exchequer.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	
PERMANENT TAXES.	£.
CUSTOMS.......... England	7,207,570
———— .... Scotland	569 204
———— .... Great Britain	7,776,775
EXCISE............ England	16,930,670
———— .... Scotland	1,441,541
————........ Great Britain	18,372,211
STAMPS .... England	3,144,633
———— .... Scotland	201,942
———— ...... Great Britain	3,346,575
LAND and ASSESSED TAXES .... Engl.	5,685,932
———— Scotl.	265,729
———— ...... Great Britain	5,951,661
POST OFFICE...... England	937,649
———— .... Scotland	137,950
———— ...... Great Britain	1,075 600
1*s*. in the £. on PENSIONS & SALARIES Engl.	48,654
———— Scotl.	3,629
———— .... Great Britain	52,284
6*d*. in the £. on PENSIONS & SALARIES Engl.	50,516
———— Scotl.	2,469
———— .... Great Britain	53,166
HACKNEY COACHES	26,457
HAWKERS and PEDLARS..	5,622
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES..............	36,660,354

SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUES.	£.
ALIENATION FINES	11,680
POST-FINES..............	3,248
SEIZURES................	79,390
COMPOSITIONS..........	2
PROFFERS................	637
CROWN LANDS..........	48,390
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.	
MONIES paid for Intereſt of Loans for Ireland.........	983,274
On ACCOUNT of the Commiſſioners for Iſſuing Exchequer Bills	174,000
Intereſt created by Transfer of Stock for Redemption of Land Tax	7,000
FEES of Regulated Exchequer Offices	30,915
Other MONIES paid to the PUBLIC	4,539
Impreſt MONEY Repaid by ſundry Public Accountants	73,369
LOTTERY Net Profit	332,507
AID and CONTRIBUTIONS	3,500
ARREARS collected under the Aid and Contribution Act	14,550
ARREARS of INCOME DUTY	414,096
PROPERTY TAX	16,917
TOTAL Independent of Loans	38,858,373
LOANS, including the £200,000 raiſed for the Service of Ireland.........	11,950,000
GRAND TOTAL........	50,808,373

Note.—The Amount of Exchequer Bills, Navy Bills, and Tranſport Bills, Iſſued for the Public Service between the 5th of January, 1803, and the 5th of January, 1804, and not Redeemed within Period, was

In Exchequer Bills......	15,317,600
— Navy and Victualling Bills...........	1,658,880
— Tranſport Bills	142,722

* This is the firſt of a Series of valuable Statiſtical Papers, which it is intended to inſert in future, from the Official Documents, in all the ſucceſſive Numbers of the Monthly Magazine, as theſe Papers are prepared for the uſe of Parliament from year to year.

EXCISE.

EXCISE.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of the* DUTIES *of* EXCISE *and* MALT, *and* TOBACCO, *Annual, in England, for the Year ended 5th January*, 1804.

ARTICLES.	NET PRODUCE.
	£.
Auctions	194,791
Beer	2,524,533
Bricks and Tiles	245,658
Candles	254,766
Coachmakers	1,659
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	75,930
Cyder and Perry	32,807
Glafs	223,710
Hides and Skins	248,239
Hops	19,209
Licences	282,430
Malt	1,552,654
Metheglin or Mead	379
Paper	310,636
Printed Goods	348,223
Salt	851,284
Soap	448,944
Spirits { Britifh	1,464,637
Spirits { Foreign	1,604,001
Starch	53,356
Sweets	29,952
Tea	1,489,732
Tobacco and Snuff	179,842
Verjuice	26,851
Vinegar	783,305
Wine	5,600
Wire	232,394
Malt, per Act 43 Geo. III. Ch. 81.	140,099
Wine ditto	233
Sweets ditto	94,750
Spirits { Britifh, ditto	274,465
Spirits { Foreign, ditto	525,435
Tea	
	14,590,525
ANNUAL DUTIES.	
Commenced	
Tobacco and Snuff } March 26, 1803	393,941
Additional Malt	1,219,852
Malt, Old.... June 24	680,652
	16,884,973

STAMPS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of the* DUTIES *arifing from* STAMPS *in* ENGLAND, *in the Year ending the 5th January*, 1804.

STAMPS.		NET PRODUCE.
		£.
Confolidated Stamp Duties		541,782
Infurance	1782	168,714
Gold and Silver Plate	1784	25,886
Race Horfe	1784	571
Poft Horfe	1785	245,549
Medicine	1785	654
Game	1785	43,331
Attornies Licences	1785	32,602
Pawnbrokers Licences	1785	4,422
Perfumery	1786	3
Lottery Stamps and Licences		5,329
Additional Game	1791	22,118
Bills of Exchange	1791	138,027
Receipts	1791	42,585
Attornies Licences	1794	23,568
Additional Duties	1795	38,012
Hair Powder Certificates	1795	171
Additional Receipts	1795	7,551
Sea Infurance	1795	109,098
Horfe Dealers Licences	1795	45
Legacy Duty	1796	143,114
Hat Duty	1796	37,363
Additional Stage Coach	1797	58,993
Deeds, &c.	1797	720,514
Armorial Bearing Certificates	1798	25
Small Notes	1799	17,870
Duties	1801	512,252
Medicine	1802	28,280
Receipts	1803	30,862
		2,999,305

TAXES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

An ACCOUNT *of the* NET PRODUCE *of the feveral* TAXES *in* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *including the* INCOME TAX, *between the 5th of January*, 1803, *and the 5th of January*, 1804.

TAXES.	NET PRODUCE.
	£.
Land Tax	1,289,522
Windows	1,747,940
Houfes	392,733
Servants	216,822
Four-Wheel Carriages........	166,013
Two-Wheel Carriages and Taxed Carts............	119,866
Horfes ufed for Riding or drawing Carriages	494,324
Additional Duty on ditto, 41ft Geo. III.	20,670
Horfes ufed for Hufbandry	475,312
Additional Duty on ditto, 41ft Geo. II.	20,586
Horfe Dealers	2,388
Dogs..........................	110,204
Hair Powder	45,052
Armorial Bearings	21,443
10 and 20 per Cent	417
	5,123,299
Income Duty	241,271
Aid and Contribution Balances..	14,550
Paid on Account of the Duty on Property, &c.........	16,917

POST-OFFICE DUTY.

An ACCOUNT *of the* GROSS *and* NET PRODUCE *of the* REVENUE *arifing from the* POST-OFFICE *in* ENGLAND, *for the Year ending the 5th of January*, 1804; *together with the* PAYMENTS *thereon on Account of* MANAGEMENT.

POST-OFFICES.	GROSS PRODUCE.	NET PRODUCE, DEDUCTING CHARGES.
	£.	£.
Inland ....*	968,831	697,652
Foreign	124,045	77,530
Two-penny Poft..	60,069	35,484
Scotland	124,809	96,740
Ireland ....†	36,024	16,896
	1,316,780	924,304

* Jamaica and Quebec eftimated.
† Part eftimated.

Note.—The General Statement of the public Income differs from the above Account, in the Amount of the Poftage of the returned Letters, which, in the former, is deducted from the Grofs Produce, leaving an actual Grofs Receipt within the Year, in England, of 1,156,556l. and in Scotland, 117,321l.

The accounts from India are highly agreeable, and of great and decifive confequence. A battle was fought on the 11th of September, laft between the Britifh forces, and thofe of the Mahrattas, near Delhi, in which the Mahratta force was broken, with prodigious flaughter. The important fortrefs of Allyghur had furrendered to General Lake, on the 4th of the fame month. The Mahrattas again rallied after their defeat, retired ftill farther into their own territories, threw detachments into the fortreffes, and hoped to find their fecurity in withdrawing to a local fituation, into which a Britifh army might not follow them without ruin. General Lake ftill purfued. On the 23d the army of Scindia was again routed with terrible carnage and complete difperfion. Propofals for a fufpenfion of hoftilities were fucceffively made from the Mahratta commanders. To thefe the Britifh did not refufe to liften; yet ftill advanced in the purfuit. Before the Mahrattas could agree among themfelves to accept the conditions on which General Lake confented to grant them a truce, new rencounters and engagements enfued. At Baroach, Agra, Delhi, Pewanghur, Parabutte, &c. the Britifh have conquered in fo many great victories, in which they fought with unequal numbers, but with the moft extraordinary gallantry. On the 1ft of November, Scindia was attacked by General

ral Lake, at Cassowly, by a detachment of the 22d regiment, with a proportion of Sepoys or native Indian troops. The victory was obstinately disputed. At last the Mahrattas were entirely broken and scattered. The number of our officers and soldiers killed and wounded in this action, was not less than 824. The fort of Burhampore was surrendered without resistance. That of Assoonghur was easily taken. The consequence of this victory was the unconditional submission of the Mahrattas, to such terms of truce as General Lake chose to dictate. The campaign and the war seem to be thus nearly at an end, in the entire humiliation of the only native Indian power that had maintained its independence; and the whole Peninsula of India may now be said to be subject to Great Britain!

A number of French officers, of whom the chief was a M. Louis, were found directing the operations of the Mahrattas, and have been made prisoners. The necessity of the war has been evinced by the fact, that the Mahrattas were to have been the instruments of the French in overthrowing the British power in India. The representative of the Mogul Emperor has been delivered by the success of our arms from captivity, under the power of the Mahrattas. A great number of gallant British officers have, however, been killed in the different actions, among whom were Major Generals Ware and Vandeleur, Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, Major Griffith, Wm. Campbell, and Captains Duncan Grant, T. B. Humberstone, Rod. Maccleod, D. Ayton, And. Dyce, J. Maxwell, Wm. Simple, and George Story, besides many others of inferior rank.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
Catarrhus	57
Rheumatismus	19
Pneumonia	6
Hæmoptysis	4
Scrophula	13
Phthysis	3
Dyspnœa	22
Dysenteria	7
Diarrhœa	21
Amenorrhœa	32
Menorrhagia	5
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia	17
Hysteria	3
Epilepsia	4
Anasarca	10
Asthenia	25
Morbi Infantiles	39
Emphenes Chronica	28

It is unnecessary to inform the public, that catarrh has been the prevailing disease of the last month, since so few, in any rank of life, have altogether escaped from its influence: a circumstance which is obviously explained by the late frequent changes of the weather.

It is neither cold nor heat, neither moisture nor dryness, but an abrupt alternation from one of these conditions of the atmosphere to its opposite, which is apt to produce disorders of the above-mentioned description.

On that account, the more delicate inhabitants of this fluctuating climate should alike, at every season of the year, be covered with woollen clothing.* This substance, by slowly conducting heat from the surface of the body, prevents in a great degree those sudden vicissitudes of temperature, to which it would otherwise be exposed.

A preservative, perhaps equally effectual, against *colds*, is the use of the cold bath; which, by fortifying, in a degree and manner peculiar to itself, the fibres of the frame, renders it less liable to be injuriously influenced by the variations that so frequently occur in the state of the circumambient air.

It is highly incumbent upon all those who enjoy an opportunity of trying this cheap, although invaluable corroborant, to have recourse to it at due and regular intervals, at least during the months between the beginning of spring and the conclusion of autumn.

In the lower classes, that contagious fever, which at present is so generally *cured* by cold ablution, might, it is reasonable to believe, be as generally *prevented* by the habitual application of the same means.

For consumption properly so called,

* It is a remarkable instance of the care of Providence, that the *staple commodity* of this country should consist of a material that is peculiarly requisite for counteracting the injurious and inconvenient qualities of its climate.

that

that is, a ſcrophulous affection of the lungs, there is no radical remedy hitherto diſcovered by the efforts of medical ſagacity and application; although there are many medicines and modes of treatment which are calculated to alleviate the violence of its ſymptoms, and to retard their progreſs towards a fatal termination.

At this ſeaſon of the year it may not be unſuitable to condemn the cuſtom, too generally adopted, of ſending conſumptive ſubjects to the borders of our iſland, for the ſake of breathing the air, and bathing in the waters of the ſea. The firſt is endowed with too large a proportion of oxygene for the morbid irritability of a pthyſical patient; and the rude ſhock of immerſion into the latter, is too violent for the tender and ulcerated organization of his lungs.

The multitude of funeral ſtones which crowd the church yards of the ſeveral parts of our coaſt which the Reporter has viſited, recording the premature death of perſons in the early prime of life, ſtand as monuments of the truth and ſerious importance of his doctrine.*

The exhauſted and inirritable functions of perſons in advanced life are excited and inſpired by the comparative purity of a rural or marine atmoſphere. The young, however, labouring under ſimilar imperfections of reſpiration, but ariſing from a pthyſical cauſe, cannot reaſonably expect, more than for a very ſhort time, to be relieved by a removal from the ſpot of their native or habitual reſidence, to places of faſhionable and valetudinarian reſort.

Sometimes, perhaps, from policy, but much more frequently, it is to be believed, from a humane ſympathy, a phyſician wiſhes not to ſee the miſery, which he is conſcious of not being able to relieve. He therefore thinks himſelf juſtified in preſcribing to the unhappy object of his care, a change of ſituation, which, although it cannot work any material alteration on the body of his patient, may beguile his mind with an amuſing, although fallacious hope, and by new objects and variety of ſcene, conceal or allure his attention from the dark and gloomy proſpect of his approaching diſſolution.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Bloomſbury,
April 26, 1804.

* The fact, however, is, that what in young females is conſidered and treated as conſumption, is, in general, a diſeaſe decidedly and eſſentially different. Of courſe it requires a remedial proceſs of a diſtinct deſcription. In ſuch caſes, ſea-air and bathing are, in moſt inſtances, of high utility, and, in ſome, of indiſpenſable importance.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BREWER, Thomas, Chippenham, linen-draper. (James, Gray's-inn ſquare
Buckley, William, New Delph in Saddleworth, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane
Bradley, Joſeph, Wilton, timber-merchant. (Millett and Son, Terrace, Gray's-inn lane
Breaks, Robert, Middleton, Cotton manufacturer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple
Carlier, John, and W. Wilkinſon, Stockport, muſlin-manufacturers. (T. C and C. Jackſon, Walbrook
Clarke, Francis, Rotherhithe ſtreet, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Nind, Great Preſcot ſtreet, Goodman's fields
Curven, John, Cockermouth, horſe dealer. (Blacklock, Elm court, Temple
Chateauneuf, Louis, New court, Crutched friars, dealer and chapman. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Challenor, Thomas, Liverpool, victualler. Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Chadwick, Nathaniel, Bolton, innkeeper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Clarkſon, John, Thomas, Clarkſon, and Chriſtopher Clarkſon, Bedall, Linen manufacturers. Dynely and Sons, Gray's-inn
Draper, Richard, Biſhopſgate, grocer. (James, Gray's inn place
Flack, Hamilton, Vancouver, Mancheſter, dealer in malt. (Cheſhyre and Walker, Mancheſter
Fowkes, John, Buſh lane, wine and liquor merchant. (Vandercom, Buſh lane, Cannon ſtreet
French, George, Great Eaſt Cheap, broker. (Atcheſon, Auſtin friars
Fletcher, Joſiah, Stockport, Silkman. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Groſvenor, Auſtin friars
Gill, George, Charles ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, ſadler. (Greenwood, Marchelle ſtreet
Gadſden, James, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Beaurain, Union ſtreet
Graham, James, Piccadilly, watchmaker. (Pinero, Charles ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare
Godfred, James, High ſtreet, Shadwell, ſlopſeller. (Aſhfield, High ſtreet, Shadwell
Gordon, John, Peghouſe, Painſwick, clothier. (Conſtable, Symond's inn, Shadwell
Hague, Thomas, Cannon row, Weſtminſter, money ſcrivener. (Howard, Henreitta ſtreet, Covent garden
Harding, William, Mildenhall, ſhopkeer. (Giles, Great Shire lane
Hurdis, James, Seaford, apothecary and druggiſt (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, Clerkenwell
Holden, William, Skircock Quarter, coal merchant, (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Harriſon, Edward, Eaſingwood, woollendraper. (Evans, Thavie's inn
Harries, John Owen, Swithen's lane, dealer in ale and porter. (Eaton, Birchin lane
Jeffreyes, John, Clapham Road, printſeller. (Anthony, Earl ſtreet, Blackfriars
Johnſon, Hugh, Newcaſtle on Tyne, carpenter. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn
Ives, Chapman, Coltiſhall, brewer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry
Lee, Henry, Shire lane, Temple Bar, victualler. (Howard, Jewry ſtreet, Aldgate
Lowe, Ralph, Kinderton, miller. (Huxley, Middle Temple
Marriott, Thomas, King ſtreet, wine merchant. (Cokayne and Taylor, Coleman ſtreet
Milburn, Edward, Cook, John Hallowell, and Thomas Wainſley, North Shields, ſhipbuilders. (Atkinſons, Chancery lane
Makin, Joſeph, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Cheſhire and Walker, Mancheſter
Maxwell, Robert, George ſtreet, Minories, ſhip broker. (Hall and Bell, Bow lane, Cheapſide
No Need, Bartholomew, Great Sutton ſtreet, Clerkenwell, watchcaſe maker. (Robinſon, Charterhouſe ſquare
Newbold, John, Mancheſter, draper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomſbury
Pearkes, Phineas, Worceſter, grocer. (Barker, Gray's inn
Pickering, John, jun. Runcorn, miller. (Wainwright, Hare court, Temple

Parker,

Parker, James, Narrow wall, Lambeth, victualler. (Druce, Billiter square
Proctor, John, Beal, cornfactor. (Wright and Pickering, Paper buildings, Temple
Phillips, Philip Jones, Oxford street, upholsterer. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row
Pink, William, (commonly called William Field) and John Birch, Charles ftreet, Grofvenor fquare, taylors. (Richardfon, Bury ftreet, St. James's
Richardson, Jofeph, Penrith, ironmonger. (Ireland, Staple's inn
Robarts, William, Hammerfmith, coal merchant. (Pewtrefs, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Rookley, Thomas, Bridgwater, baker, (Blake, Cooke's court, Carey ftreet
Raven, William, Colchefter, Linendraper. (Forbes, Ely place
Smith, John, and Robert Smithies, Pool, papermakers, (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn
Schultz, William, and Philip Hunger, (trading in the firm of Schultz and Co.) Winchefter ftreet, Broad ftreet, merchants. (Fifher, jun. Bartlett's buildings
Smith, William, Weft Bromwich, butcher. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn fquare
Stevenfon, Archibald, Margaret ftreet, Cavendifh fquare, engine maker. (Burgoyne and Fielder, Duke ftreet, Grofvenor fquare
Sergent, Francis, Wakefield, innkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane
Stinton, Samuel, Birmingham, timber merchant. (Egerton, Gray's inn
Simons, Solomon, Lynn, Silverfmith. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row
Troke, John, New Sarum, cutler. (Carruthers, jun. Clement's inn
Tanner, Richard, Birmingham, upholder. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternofter row
Winder, Thomas, and William Jewhurft, Weftminfter Bridge road, iron founders. (Bigg, Hatton Garden
Wall, Thomas, Briftol, common brewer. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane
Wingate, Thomas, Market Raifin, Linendraper. (Johnfon and Gafkell, Gray's inn
Yerd, Henry, Upton on Severn, currier. (Watts, Symonds inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ALLEN, Peter, Nantwich, innholder, April 19, final
Afpinall, Edward, Wigan, calico manufacturer, April 26
Alford, Fitzherbert, Southwark, woollendraper, May 18
Burrowes, Ann Farmer, Middle row, Milliner, April 21
Barnes Edmund, Leicefter, woolftapler, May 5
Bunter, Matthew, Penryn, linendraper, May 15, final
Barclay, George, and Charles Lafield, Little Trinity lane, merchants, April 28
Bunce, John, Abingdon, ironmonger, May 2
Coleman, John, Fetter lane, painter, May 5
Cumming, Peter, Union court, Broad ftreet, merchant, (furviving partner of Robert Cumming) April 21.
Crichton, Peter, Woolwich, victualler, April 21
Curtis, Michael, and James Henry Alexander Scott, Watling ftreet, wine and brandy merchants, feparate eftate of Curtis, May 5
Clark, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, April 30, final
Crane, Charles Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, May 9
Cavelje, Abraham, Zemon Doncher, Lancafter, merchant, May 1
Clayton, Jofeph, Southwark, cheefemonger, May 19
Colls, Robert, Woodford, corndealer, May 18
Cramer, John, Royal Spa Gardens, victualler and mufical inftrument maker, May 5
Carr, Ralph Wood, and Robert Carr, Leeds, dryfalters, May 10, final
Campbell, Barnabas, Princes ftreet, Ratcliff Highway, infurance broker, May 19
Cornifh, John, butcher, Deptford, May 18
Cowen, George, Hoxton Town, oil and colourman, May 18
Cartwright, John Newton, dealer, May 19
Davis, John, Fullwood's Rents, Holborn, victualler, May 5
Donnifon, Thomas, Prefcot ftreet, merchant, April 17
Day, Benjamin, Bifhop Stortford, draper, May 5
Drayton, John, Carfhalton, victualler, May 5
Deakin, Robert, Wilton cum Twambrookes, merchant, May 14
Dobfon, Henry, Godmanchefter, miller, and Edward Dobfon, Brampton, miller, May 16
Fox, George, Henrietta ftreet, Covent Garden, tailor, April 14
French, Henry, Broad ftreet, St. Giles's, cardmaker, April 21
Fowler, William, Shefford, and Matthew Samuel Haynes, Greville ftreet, infurance broker, feparate eftate of Fowler, May 12.
Fowler, John, Bewdley, printer, May 5.
Houndle, John, Cable ftreet, Whitechapel, carpenter, April 28, final
Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge Foot, Weftminster, coal merchants, feparate eftate of Hook, April 28, final.
Houlroyd, Jofeph, Loughwood, Halifax, dealer, April 23
Harding, Mary, and John Harding, Swanburne, dealers, May 1
Hardy, William, Virginia-ftreet, mafter-mariner, April 28, final
Hopwood, David, Union ftreet, Mary-le-bonne, grocer, April 10, final
Harrifon, Thomas, jun. Landford Hall, timber merchant, May 10
Harrifon, John, Worthington, fail maker, May 12
Jacob, William, Poole, fhopkeeper, April 17
James, Benjamin, Northampton, bootmaker, April 30
James, Samuel, Briftol, pawnbroker, May 21, final
King, Thomas Prefcott, Weft Cowes, linendraper, April 21
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Church paffage, Cateaton ftreet, April 28
Lake, William, (partner with John Lifle) Bifhopfgate ftreet, merchant, April 17.
Leveridge, William, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker, April 17
Medford, Macall, Finfbury fquare, merchant, (partner with John Lifle, jun. of Philadelphia,) April 24
Malcom, Samuel, Old Broad ftreet, broker, April 17, final
Mure, Hutchinfon, Robert Mure, and William Mure, Fenchurch ftreet, merchants, May 12.
Maffey, Charles, New ftreet, tower, wharfinger, May 29
Nafh, Thomas, Warwick ftreet, Plumber, April 24
Pierce, John, Bread ftreet, warehoufeman, May 26, final
Peckover, Harris, Ipfwich, woollendraper, May 8, final
Pierpoint, John, Bunhill row, carpenter, May 18
Richardfon, Thomas, waterfide, Southowram, merchant, May 17, final
Ruffell, George, Birmingham, merchant, April 28
Rawlins, James, Red Lion ftreet, hardwareman, May 15
Rofs, William, late of Wafhington in America but now of Liverpool, merchant, May 10
Rofs, Henry (late partner with William Rofs) Liverpool, merchant, May 10
Roberts, Edward, Bedford court, woollendraper (trading in the firm of Boyden and Roberts,) May 12
Scott, Charles Elliott, Upper Berkeley ftreet, bookfeller, March 26
Searle, James Robert, King's Lynn, brewer, April 18
Seckel, Mary, Lynn, linendraper, April 18, final
Sprigg, John, Birmingham, linendraper, April 21
Spencer, William, Birmingham, draper, April 27, final
Smith, Richard, late of Whitchurch, money fcrivener, April 25
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, May 12
Serle, John, Shepton Mallet, clothier, June 8
Self, Stephen Halefworth, cornmerchant, May 14
Standifh, Samuel, Pontefract, hofier, May 14
Thomfon, William, Serle ftreet, mariner, April 21
Thomfon, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, wholefale hofiers, April 28
Thomas Thomas (partner with John Hunter and Peter Latham) Camomile ftreet, Merchant, May 11
Tanner, Nicholas, St. Decuman's, malfter, May 7
Toulmin, Oliver, Effex ftreet, navy agent, April 17
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames ftreet, wholefale grocers, April 21
White, William (partner with John Jarvis) Southampton buildings, brandy merchant, April 14
Witney, Francis, (otherwife Nicholas) Woodmancote, currier, April 23, final
Wardle, Thomas, Trump ftreet, warehoufeman, May 15
Wilfon, Richard, Bread ftreet, merchant, May 5
Willy, John, Oxford ftreet, trunk maker, May 15, final
Warner, Henry, Briftol, bafket maker, May 19
Younghufband, William, Colchefter, draper, April 21

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMINGHAM) *for an improved* METHOD *of making* PIKES.

IF our readers will take the trouble to turn to p. 556, of our laft volume, they will fee a fhort account of a patent invention for hearth-brufhes by Mr. Thomafon, who has applied the fame principle to the fabrication of pikes. The handle of the pike, according to the invention now before us, is to confift of tubes, in which are to be included racks and a wheel: with thefe is connected the pike. By pufhing or pulling the upper tube the pike is thrown out, and by a contrary motion it is drawn into the tube; fo that when the inftrument is not actually wanted for ufe, the tube which encloses it has more the appearance of a fifhing rod, than that of a weapon calculated for offence or defence

defence in the art of war. The patentee has alfo a contrivance, by means of a fpring, which keeps the pike firm in its place when thrown out of the fheath.

Obfervations.—The fame objections which occurred to us, when examining the patent hearth-brufhes, ftrike us with equal force in the prefent inftance. The coft of a pike made upon the common and fimple plan is very trifling, whereas one made according to Mr. Thomafon's method muft neceffarily be expenfive. We fhould think alfo, that they would be liable to get out of order, which, in an inftrument of this fort, is a very ferious objection; befides, if the time fhould unfortunatdly arrive, when an invading enemy fhould render pikes neceffary to felf-defence, it would be vain to wait for patent inftruments, "*furor arma miniftrat*;" the points of common fcythes, even large knives, would inftantly be put in long poles, and anfwer the ends of the nation as well, or perhaps even better, than an inftrument complicated with racks and wheels.

MR. CLEMENT SHARP's *and* MR. AMOS WHITTEMORE's (LONDON) *for a* MACHINE *for making all* SORTS *of* CARDS *for carding* WOOL, COTTON, *&c. and for dreffing* WOOLLEN-CLOTHS.

The mode in which cards are at prefent made, viz. by firft piercing all the holes in the piece of leather, and preparing the ftaples to be put in them fingly by the hand, muft be confined to cards of a fmall fize, and the crook of the ftaples is always liable to be altered, in forcing them through ftout leather, which caufes the cards to work unevenly. Thefe and other imperfections are avoided by the machine, which will make cards of any fize, with leather of any thicknefs, and with the greateft uniformity, to the great improvement of the woollen and cotton manufactures. The leather is put into the ftretching-frame, and, by its different motions, every part of it is brought alternately to a given point, in the centre of the machine; which, if a tracer would draw upon it any pattern, it is then fet to the defired pattern, and one end of the leaf brought to the center; on the machine being put in motion, a pair of holes are made in the leaf, at the fame time the proper length of wire is brought forward and feized by its middle, when it is cut off, and bent into the fhape of a ftaple, then conducted through the holes in the leaf, where it is crooked, let loofe, and forced up to its place. The leaf is then fhifted, the fpace for the next ftaple, and the feveral movements again take place and are repeated, until a row in width is complete; when it is fhifted to the diftance for the next row, which is completed in a fimilar manner, and fo on till the card is finifhed.

The machine intended for this purpofe is very accurately defcribed in the fpecification; but the patentees wifh it to be underftood, that, in conftructing it, neither the materials of which it is compofed, nor the mode by which the feveral movements are obtained, are effential to the invention.

To accommodate the machines intended for large cards to ribbon-cards or filleting, the ftretching-frame and hanging-bar are removed, and a fmall pair of rollers are fitted to the carriage, which are moved by a band paffing over a pulley on the top bar, and another on the axis of one of the rollers. The leather is put under a pulley fixed to the floor between rollers, and over a pulley fixed above the machine, where a weight is fufpended to it to keep it tight againft the anvil, where it is pierced and ftapled as the other cards are.

MR. ISAAC HAWKINS's (LISLE-STREET) *for new* MACHINERY *and* METHODS *for writing, painting, drawing, ruling* LINES, *and other* THINGS.

This invention may be thus defcribed: For writing, two or more pens are affixed to a horizontal and perpendicular parallel ruler, fo that no motion, either up, down, fideways, forward, or backward, can be made with one of the pens, without moving the other or others in a fimilar manner, by which means as many letters or figures are made at the fame time as there are pens. By the fame machine as many lines are ruled at once as pens are put into the parallel ruler. Paintings are done in the fame manner, by fubftituting for pens, camel's hair or other pencils. For drawing with chalk or other fubftances, the fubftances are put into port-crayons or cafes, which are affixed to the parallel ruler inftead of pens. To draw likeneffes of perfons, a tracer is to be fixed to one or more parallel rulers, and as many pens, pencils, or metal points, as likeneffes are wanted. This tracer is to be paffed over the face, head, &c. as is to be reprefented in the drawing; and the pens, &c. will mark on paper or any other thing placed againft them, fimilar lines to that paffed by the tracer. Likeneffes in perfpective are alfo taken, of various fizes at the fame time, by a particular mode of placing the parallel ruler, and by fixing the tracer, pens, or points, to a pantograph. Drawings of different fizes are done at a fingle operation, by attaching pens, &c. to a double pantograph. Writing may alfo be dif-

torted

torted, for the purpoſe of ſecret correſpondence, by putting the pen in a particular part of the pantograph or parallel ruler, which writing muſt be re traced by a ſimilar inſtrument to make it legible. Outlines of landſcapes may alſo be taken with ſome of the aforeſaid machinery. "I alſo (adds the patentee) fix a marking point to a ſmall pantograph, in a caſe which may be carried in the pocket, to write memorandums on a ſlip of paper ſtretched on two rollers in the ſaid caſe, which ſlip of paper is moved along every time the line is written, ſo that a perſon can write memorandums in the dark, without any fear of writing two lines on one place. The eſſential principle in the conſtruction of the tracer is, that it has the rotation on its axis, and that the tracing edge be in a line with that axis, ſo that turning the tracer round ſhall not alter the place of the tracing edge. The drawings and deſcription of them, given in Mr. Hawkins's ſpecification, exhibit the invention with perſpicuity, and will enable the ingenious artiſt to comprehend the whole plan.

MR. WILLIAM LOOSEMORE'S (LONDON) *for a new* METHOD *of making and manufacturing certain* CLOTH *for general* USES *and* PURPOSES.

Mr. Looſemore employs, in the fabrication of cloth of different kinds, fur, which has never been ſpun or woven into cloth or cloths: for this purpoſe, the yarn or thread employed is made either from beaver's, hare's, or rabbit's, fur, ſingly or mixed, according to the fineneſs or other quality intended to be given to the cloth, or according to the price at which it is to be ſold; and cloths of other qualities and prices may, at the pleaſure of the manufacturer, be produced, by mixing or incorporating any one or any two, or all three of the above named materials, in any proportions at the pleaſure of the manufacturer, with wool or with any other materials that have been hitherto, or that are now, employed in making cloth for general uſes; and this mixing or incorporating of one or more furs with wool or other materials may be effected, either when the materials are in their raw ſtate, or after they have been carded, roved, and ſpun, by diſpoſing in the proceſs of weaving threads or yarn ſpun from wool of any kind, hair of any kind, flax, hemp, cotton, ſilk, or any other material.

In theſe and various other methods deſcribed in the ſpecification, beaver's, hare's, and rabbit's fur may be made into cloth, either ſingly, or any two of them mixed with each other, or all three mixed and incorporated together; in like manner, in the ſame piece of cloth, any one, two, or three may be incorporated with any other kind of furs, wools, hair, hemp, flax, cotton, worſted, &c. and any other articles that have been or may be employed in the manufacture of cloth. What Mr. Looſemore lays claim to as his peculiar invention is the employment of fur or furs in the fabrication of cloths, either alone, or mixed with other materials. The introduction of fur into cloth gives it a degree of flexibility, ſoftneſs, lightneſs, warmth, and beauty, which cannot be attained in the uſual methods of manufacture, in which fur is not employed. And cloths made and manufactured by this method may be dyed of any colour, in the uſual manner, either by dying the materials when in the raw ſtate, or by dying the yarn or thread, or by dying the pieces of cloth after they ſhall have been woven.

ARCHIBALD EARL *of* DUNDONALD'S, *for* METHODS *of treating or preparing* HEMP *and* FLAX, *and* SUBSTITUTES *for* HEMP *and* FLAX, *ſo as materially to aid the* OPERATION *of the* TOOLS *called* HACKLES, *in the* DIVISION *of the* FIBRE.

The noble Earl's invention depends on the principle of removing from flax, hemp, &c. the bark, and a conſiderable proportion of the mucilage or extractive matter, before they have been dreſſed on the hackles. The hemp or flax to be operated upon is to be ſteeped in water or boiled, as circumſtances may require. It is then to be beaten, bruiſed, cruſhed, rolled, or acted upon by ſtampers, rollers, or by any other mechanical means, ſo as to promote the ſolution and diſcharge of the mucilage or extractive matter, and to looſen the adheſion of the bark to the fibre. This proceſs is to be done with or without a run of water, while the ſubſtance is beating, and the water employed may either be cold, warm, or boiling hot, with or without ſoap or alkaline ſalts.

The difference between Lord Dundonald's and the uſual proceſs, conſiſts in employing water to aid the ſolution of the mucilage, and thus to diminiſh the adheſion of the bark to the fibre, whereas the hemp or flax has always been beaten in a dry ſtate. When the wet-beating is finiſhed, the ſubſtance is to be ſubmitted to the operation of dry-beating, as preparatory to hackling or dreſſing. The proceſs of paſſing hemp or flax through or over rollers, or by treating them by a machine ſimilarly conſtructed to that of a mangle,

mangle, is included under this patent. The substance may either be passed through the rollers, wrapped round the rollers, or laid under them. There is also to be included under this invention, the apparatus of a roller or rollers turning round with the hemp or flax, which is to be beaten, when turning round, with mallets or stampers. The last process is that of wetting, scalding, boiling, or bucking the hemp or flax, and laying it out for a proper time exposed to the weather, to free it from the mucilage and bark, and, when dry, to be beaten, crushed, or rolled.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Manuscript of the first, or preliminary volume, of the Life of General Washington, has reached London, and the Work is to appear, both in this Metropolis and in Philadelphia, *on the 15th of May.* It is compiled from the Papers of the illustrious General, by the Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. MARSHALL, who lived many years with Washington on terms of the closest intimacy; and it is published under the superintendance of the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, the nephew and heir of the deceased. So great has been the expectation excited towards this valuable and authentic History, that we understand the sum of seventy thousand dollars has been given for the American copyright, and one thousand guineas for the English copyright.

We have reason to believe, that Mr. BELSHAM is preparing a Life of Dr. Priestley, from materials chiefly written by the Doctor himself.

The Authoress of Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, since they were published, has discovered, on the attestation of his family, and of other persons present at the juncture, that the statement given of his exclamation, page 406, on the death of Mr. Erasmus Darwin, is entirely without foundation; and that the Doctor, on that melancholy event, gave, amongst his own family, proofs of strong sensibility at the time, and of succeeding regard to the memory of his son, which he seemed to have a pride in concealing from the world. In justice to his memory, she is desirous to correct the misinformation she had received.

An Introduction to Botany, published by Dr. BARTON, at Philadelphia, is reprinting here, with alterations adapting the work to this country, in one volume.

Miss EDGEWORTH's Popular Tales, in three volumes, are now ready for delivery.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, formerly of Birmingham, has begun to deliver a Course of very Interesting Lectures upon Subjects of Belles Lettres, at Free-mason's Hall, Great Queen-street.—The subjects are, Taste, Genius, Wit, Humour, Ridicule, Memory, Imagination, Beauty, Grandeur, Sublimity; with an intoductory Lecture, and also a concluding one.

Dr. TURNER has in the press a work, in one volume, octavo, entitled the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy; or, a Mathematical Demonstration of the Properties of Matter; of the Air, Heat, Cold, Light, and its Effects; of the Properties of the Ocean; Rivers, Mountains, &c.

There has just been imported from Philadelphia, the Journal of ANDREW ELLICOTT, late Commissioner on behalf of the United States, for determining the Boundary between the United States and the Possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America; containing Remarks on the Situation, Soil, Rivers, Natural Productions, and Diseases of the different Countries on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico, with maps, in quarto.

A View of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America; with some Account of Florida, the French Colony on the Scioto, certain Canadian Colonies, and the Savages or Natives; translated from the French of C. F. VOLNEY, in one large volume, in octavo, will be published in a few days.

Proposals have been circulated for printing, by subscription, in one volume, 4to. the Posthumous Letters of Philanthropos to Selath. The publication devolves upon the editor, by virtue of the last will of the author, lately deceased; whose name cannot be known before the expiration of twelve months after the final impression and publication of the work.

The

The third volume of Mr. HAYLEY's Life of Mr. Cowper, consisting principally of his Letters; to which are prefixed, Desultory Remarks on the Letters of Eminent Persons, particularly those of Pope and Cowper, will be published the first week in May.

An edition of COWPER's Poems, in two volumes, fool cap octavo, printed on Whatman's finest paper, in Bensley's best style, ornamented with coloured plates, will be ready by the middle of May.

Mr. RATHBONE's Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in Ireland among the Society called Quakers; with corresponding Documents and occasional Observations, is ready for publication.

Mr. W. P. RUSSELL has announced, a Challenge to all England, in a new Vocabulary of the English Language; arranged in a Manner different from every preceding Writer, and pointing out Errors that have been sanctioned by long Usage.

The Rev. JAMES PLAYFAIR, Minister of Bendothy, has a work ready for the press, on the Care and Knowledge of Bees, their Management and Natural History; containing an Account of the singular Mode of Generation by which they are produced. Illustrated by eighteen plates. The first part is of a practical nature, treating of the management of bees; the second contains dissections and descriptions of the body of the bee and queen and drone, with drawings of the same.

Mr. PARKINSON, author of several excellent Medical Works, has, in considerable forwardness, a Treatise on the Organic Remains of the former World.

Mr. CHURCHMAN, author of the Magnetical Charts, has proposed an improvement in the construction of maps, by which the altitude, declivity, and perpendicular height of the hills and mountains throughout any country can be exhibited. This plan consists in tracing certain lines over the surfaces of the parts intended to be so marked, and is applicable to maps already published, if constructed by a proper survey. The lines are rendered efficient for the purpose proposed, by employing with them an universal proportion to ascertain their respective indications.

An edition of Spencer, and one of Warton's Dryden, are in a state of considerable forwardness.

A new edition of Sir JAMES STEWART's Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy, with Memoirs of the Author, will speedily be published by his son, the present baronet, in six volumes, 8vo.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR is preparing for the press the third and last volume of his History of the Revenue.

A third volume of Dr. DRAKE's Literary Hours may be daily expected.

The Asiatic Annual Register for 1803 will be published in a few days.

The translation of KLAPROTH's second volume of Analytical Essays, towards promoting the chemical knowledge of mineral substances, will be speedily published.

Mr. COOPER, of Hamstell, near Litchfield, is about to publish a volume of Sermons.

Mr. CARD, author of the Revolutions in Russia, will shortly publish an Historical Outline of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power, intended to be addressed to the Catholics of Ireland.

Memoirs of the Life of Dr. JAMES BEATTIE, with a View of the State of Literature in Scotland during the last Century may be expected this month, from the pen of Mr. ALEXANDER BOWYER.

The Rev. S. GIRLE, of Lancaster, has announced a volume of Sermons on Practical Subjects, for the Use of Families.

Mr. CLARKE's Progress of Maritime Discovery is translating into the German language, by M. WEYLAND, of Weimar.

Mr. JOHN NORTON, of Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane, has invented a new syphon, which may be easily filled without the necessity of employing an air pump. At the bottom of the shorter leg is a valve opening upwards, and to the bottom of the longer leg is fitted a plug, which is put in while the syphon is filling at the bended part, where there are small projecting tubes for giving vent to the air during the filling; the syphon is then plunged into the fluid, the plugs in the upper part of the syphon fixed in, and that in the lower part of the longer leg taken out; the fluid will begin running, and of course the valve at the end of the shorter leg will open, and the syphon act as in common cases.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PERKINS, of Stockton, Durham, has invented a thrashing mill, capable of thrashing out 20 bushels of oats in one hour, and 12 sheaves of wheat in less than four minutes. Twelve feet in the barn gives sufficient length for the machine, as well as the management of it, but as it stands close to the wall, it does not project above four feet. The horse-wheel is upon a perfectly new principle, and entirely put together with screw-bolts. Though one horse is capable of turning the mill, a provision is

is always made for yoking two. The horse tract is 20 feet in diameter with the posts or pillars, and consequently the center of the perpendicular shaft of the wheel is not less than ten feet from the wall of the barn.

Mr. G. LINDLEY, of Catton, Norfolk, has succeeded in saving a crop of Swedish turnips from the fly, by sowing radishes with the seed. Upon the first appearance of the plants, they were attacked by the fly, so that the loss of the crop seemed inevitable. A drag-rake was drawn over the ground every other day, four or five times; the stirring of the ground contributed to the growth of the turnip, and to disturb the flies, so that it was some hours before they could settle to resume their depredations. The radish was found to be the particular object of their prey, and in many places of several square feet there was not a plant left; while in others they were much too numerous for the quantity of seed allowed. In those places where the radishes were missed, the seed was swept clean off, where they were numerous the turnips were all safe and vigorous.

Dr. STENHOUSE, of Edinburgh, has adopted a method for the cure of the gout, no less important for its simplicity than the almost instantaneous success with which it is attended. The method is no more than holding the affected part over hot or boiling water. Gout he considers as proceeding from obstruction. By the action of steam the fibres are relaxed, or, what is the same thing, the pressure of the common atmosphere is diminished, and the cure of course follows. To confirm this theory by facts, the doctor relates his practice upon himself in two instances. He was first attacked in the hand; when the fit had acquired its last stage, both in pain and swelling, he held his hand over a common tureen full of boiling water. In a few minutes the pain abated, and in 25 minutes entirely subsided: and, had it not been for the swelling, he could have used his hand as well as if nothing had happened. The second attack was in his foot, which he allowed to proceed for 24 hours. He then suspended it over a pail nearly full of boiling water, and covered it with flannel. In the course of an hour he was free from pain, and walked about the room as usual. The Doctor observes, that in case his stomach or bowels shall be attacked he will immerse his whole body in a hogshead of steam. He has been in good health and free from gout ever since he tried these experiments, though very near seventy. This vapour bath ought to be repeated several times, even after the pain is removed, in order to effect a radical cure.

The Society of Sciences, &c. of Bordeaux have again offered prizes for the best answers to the following questions: 1. What is the most simple and easy method of discovering and distinguishing the staves of a cask, liable to communicate a musty taste to wine? 2. What is the best process for taking from wine the musty taste which it has contracted in the casks?

M. M. HUZARD and TESSIER have been trying at Rambouillet, the result of suffering the wool to grow for several years successively on a few sheep. Last season some of these sheep were shorn for the first time these three years, and it was found that the wool of one fleece was equal in length to three others together, and produced a larger sum.

M. FABRONI mentions a method of preserving pulse from the depredation of weevils, by which their quantity is diminished one-fourth or more. It consists in keeping them in casks or sacks with ashes or lime, from which they are easily cleansed when wanted for use.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, has descended into the crater of the volcano of Torcello, which still burns, to the depth of seventy toises, within fifteen from the bottom. His examination of this volcano, which has existed only since the 29th of September, 1759, will, it is expected, throw considerable light on the nature of these terrible phenomena.

Fresh meat, beef and mutton, have been preserved in a sound state, after a voyage to the West Indies, by the following method: As soon as the meat is cold, it must be cut up in quarters, and sprinkled it with the following ingredients: lignum vitæ in fine chips one pound, common salt four ounces, coarse sugar four ounces, salt prunella half an ounce; when it has been well sprinkled in, close the whole in sheet lead, lay it in a chest, and fill in with fresh saw-dust. Meat so prepared has been kept two months in the finest order. When taken out to be dressed it should be wiped and scraped clean, and roasted as quick as possible.

Dr. KEUTSCH has found that friction with oil is highly useful in curing fevers which are peculiar to the West India islands. It produces strong perspiration, and checks the vomiting. In some cases the effect of friction is rendered more efficacious by adding camphor to the oil.

Dr.

Dr. JENNER has presented Dr. CARRO, of Vienna, a snuff-box, with this inscription, *Edward Jenner to Jean de Carro*, as a token of his esteem and gratitude, for Dr. Carro's having first diffused the practice of vaccination on the Continent, and for transplanting the vaccine matter into Asia.

We learn from Rome, that the present Pope shews every inclination, as far as his slender revenue will permit, to encourage the arts. Canova's Perseus has been placed in the Museum of the Vatican. Engravings have besides been made of a number of ancient statues and bas-reliefs, which have hitherto been neglected. The subterraneous researches at Ostia go on with considerable success, besides a number of pillars, statues, and pieces of Mosaic work, 800 coins have been found, chiefly bronze, and for the most part of the times of Trajan and Adrian; among them are two very rare ones of Pertinax. Architecture, it is also expected, will receive a rich accession from the antiquities of the same age, in the discovery of some of those very rare porphyry stones, *Nero antico*. New researches have also begun to be made at the foot of the Capitol, and the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus. At the depth of 12 feet, the bases of the pillars have been laid open, and are discovered to be adorned all around with the most beautiful bas reliefs. Similar researches have been begun around the Temple of Faustina, and other parts of the Campo Vaccino. Among the foreign artists at present resident in Rome, the Danish statuary, THORWALDSON, has peculiarly distinguished himself, and is likely to prove a dangerous rival to CANOVA. He has been there for the last six years, and has in that time sent several small pieces to England; but his last work chiefly established his reputation as a great artist. This piece is a Jason, as large as the life, at the moment he has got possession of the golden fleece; and it is looked upon as one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture in modern times. He has now begun upon the same figure again in a beautiful block of marble for Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, who has agreed to give 800 ducats for it. He is besides employed on a bas-relief which represents the taking away of Briseis from the tent of Achilles. The rooms in the galleries at Florence, which have been for some time past shut, have again been opened, and the statues and paintings which had been carried away from them have, as far as possible, been restored.

A gentleman of the government of Woronese lately purchased from Prince Truboskoi, six thousand peasants; and at the same time put it in their power to purchase their freedom by reimbursing to him the sum given to the Prince. The first use which these peasants made of their liberty, was to write to his Imperial Majesty, thanking him for the edict which authorises these transactions; and asking permission from him to build, at their own expence, a church, under the name of the gentleman to whom they owed their new situation. The same letter contains an offer to make a canal themselves, fifteen versts in length, which would facilitate an intercourse of the greatest importance to commercial industry.

The observatory at Paris has lately made the valuable acquisition of an excellent meridian lunette. It is eight feet long, with an objective glass of four inches in diameter. This noble instrument had been ordered in London, by M. de CASSINI, was begun by Ramsden, and is finished by his successor M. Berge. This meridian lunette is intended to replace the ancient one.

Some experiments of cultivation, with respect to exotics, are now making in the gardens De la Venerie, at Turin, the results of which have been communicated to the Senator CORNUDET. Among the plants submitted to these trials are the *linus* of Egypt, now more than a metre in height, the *earthamus* or saffron, of the same country, the indigo tree, and the *sec* or rice, of the Isle of France, the *nopal*, with living cochineal, cotton-trees, potatoes of America, Egyptian soda, pastels, and many leguminous plants from the colonies. All these plants or shrubs are in excellent condition. Many of them have flowers; others afford hopes of fruit at no great distance.

The King of Denmark has lately granted to Messrs ELIAS GRUNER, and Co. the privilege of expediting by the post, the Sound List; that is to say, the amount of the number of ships that pass that streight, with the name of the captains, the state of the cargoes, their arrival, departure, designation, &c. to which will be annexed the details of the daily temperature, &c. in fine, all the news of Elsinoer, which have any relation to commerce and navigation, such as shipwrecks, &c. By this means foreign merchants will have it in their power to procure regularly, and at a moderate price, very valuable documents, which cannot otherwise be had but with great difficulty.

The

The editor of the *Annales des Artes* having inserted in that journal an Account of Lord DUNDONALD'S Process for extracting a gum from lichens, Dr. ROBERT of the university of Montpellier sent him some remarks relative to that subject; from which it appears, that a similar discovery was made several years ago by M. M. HOFFMANN and AMOREUX, who published it in their Treatise on Lichens, which gained the prize offered by the Academy of Lyons in 1786, and from which it is evident, that they prepared a true gum from *lichens*. Nor were they the first discoverers: they followed and cited the experiments made by Dr. Georgi, (in the Memoirs of the Academy of Peterburg, 1779, who asserts that he had obtained from lichen, *farinaceus*, *glaucus*, *physodes*, and *pulmonarius*, a mucilage, which, on drying, becomes transparent, and possesses the other properties of gum Arabic. Four species are here said to have yielded gum: and Lord Dundonald does not seem to have obtained it from the same species, as he tells us, that the lichen is sometimes from 12 to 13 feet in length; so that these trees bend under their weight: which cannot be understood of any other species but the filamentous lichens. This, however (adds Dr. Robert) does not detract from the merit of Lord Dundonald, who had never seen the works quoted above.

The French government intends to erect in the centre of the *Place Vendome* at Paris, a column similar to that erected at Rome to the honour of Trajan. This column is to be two metres, seventy-three centimetres in diameter, and twenty metres, seventy-eight centimetres in height. The shaft will be adorned with one hundred and eight allegorical figures in bronze, representing the departments of the republic. On a pedestal at top is to be placed a pedestrian statue of the Emperor Charlemagne.

The Emperor ALEXANDER continues to give proofs of his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge among his subjects. For this purpose it has been ordered, that at the University of Moscow, besides the usual lectures to the students, lectures are read for the public at large, on natural history, physics, commercial science, and the history of the European states.

The Athæneum of Vaucluse has resolved to erect there a monument in honour of Petrarca. This monument is to be dedicated, on the 20th of July next, the birth-day of the poet, who was born at Arezzo, in 1304, exactly five hundred years before this commemoration.

The order of Jesuits is sensibly increasing in Russia. They have lately obtained permission to form establishments at Riga, Astracan, Jaffa, and Odessa.

A seminary was lately projected in Russia, for the education of the teachers of schools: it was opened on the 15th of January with great solemnity.

FULGONI has lately published in Rome, *Relazione di un Viaggio ad Ostia, &c.* or an Account of a Journey to Ostia, and Pliny's Villa, named Laurentinum, made by Counsellor CHARLES FEA, President of the Antiquities at Rome, and of the Musæum in the Capitol. This learned antiquarian gives an interesting account of the exertions which are now making in the neighbourhood of Ostia, by command of Pius VII. to recover some valuable antiques in room of those of which Rome has been deprived by the French; and of the success which has hitherto attended these exertions. M. Fea found several ruins of the ancient *Via Ostiensis*, and various lapidary inscriptions, one of which he discovered on the tomb of a rich debauchee, of Tralles, in Asia Minor, who was buried there, after having spent a large fortune at Rome, and in the baths of Baiæ. From the ruins of the ancient Ostia, it should seem that the place was laid waste in the sixth century, during the invasion of the Goths, and not by the Saracens. One hundred galley-slaves are employed in this work, who, in addition to their usual wages, receive rewards in proportion to the value of what they discover.

VIEWEG, in Brunswick, has published a very interesting Account of the Present State of Midwifery in Paris, &c. by C. R. W. WIEDEMAN, M. D.

M. B. BERGMAN, who has spent three years among the Kalmucs, is about to publish a work, entitled Mongolian Papers collected in the Country of the Kalmucs. It will consist of five volumes, 8vo.

A Practical Manual of Planting has been published at Paris, with Plates, by ETIENNE CALVEL. The principles of planting are here displayed in the most clear and correct point of view. The nature of the soils, the choice of trees, the method of planting, transplanting, and rearing them, with observations and experiments, are given, so as to render this a most valuable book to the planter and farmer.

Dr. GUENSEL, at Stockholm, who has spent several years in Lapland, is preparing for the press a Descriptive Account of the Natural Productions of that Country.

A letter

A letter from Rome, dated the 10th of last July, addressed to a correspondent of the writer at Aix, and lately printed in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, observes, that the Cardinal BORGIA is publishing a Descriptive Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts now in his possession, the number of which amounts to three hundred. This Catalogue is the production of the learned ZOEGA, editor of the well-known work upon Obelisks. The author does not content himself with giving a notice upon each of the manuscripts; he likewise inserts long fragments of the text, with a Latin translation in the margin. He has now arrived at the forty-third manuscript. The Vatican Library had a considerable number of similar manuscripts, all of which have been removed by the French. The Cardinal, a little before the arrival of the French at Rome, had fortunately caused exact copies to be taken of them, and with these his Catalogue will commence, under the title of *Codices Memphitici*. Next to these follow such as have been found in the cities of Syene, Thebes, &c. &c. We find here not only Bibles, Acts of Councils, Acts of the Martyrs, but likewise historical treatises of different countries, and a number of memoirs relating to the fine arts.

The Pope has ordered considerable subterranean researches to be made at Ostium, during the winter and spring of last year, which have led to the discovery of several fine statues. The immoderate heat of the summer having interrupted the career of these labours, the government has employed the workmen on a labour likely to prove equally useful. They are now busy in the emplacement or site of the city, in removing the earth and ruins which cover the bases of the most considerable and important monuments, such as the Colisœum, the Arches of Titus, of Septimius Severus, &c. &c. This labour will produce the same effect as that which took place respecting the Column of Trajan, under Sextus V. The pedestal of that column was buried in the earth, but was afterwards exposed to view; and a large fossé was constructed, paved, and encircled with a wall, on which an escalier or gallery was made, for the purpose of making the tour of the column. Already one part of the base of the Arch of Septimius Severus is open to view, and they have discovered some pedestals of columns, decorated with bas-reliefs of great beauty. The superintendance of this undertaking is assigned to the celebrated CANOVA, the sculptor. This artist is well known for three beautiful statues—Perseus, an athletæ, and a Hercules, which the Pope has caused to be placed in his Museum. Perseus is represented at the moment when he has just cut off the head of Medusa, and stands in the niche where the Apollo of Belvidere was placed. This statue need not have been disavowed by the best Grecian artist. It may be observed *en passant*, that Pope Pius VII. favours the arts and a taste for antiquity with all imaginable ardour, as far as his means will authorize him.

In the Report of the Labours of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, among other memoirs, is one, entitled *Essai de Solution*, &c.; or, an Attempt to solve certain Mathematical Problems relating to the Art of Navigation, by M. POIREE, an Associate Correspondent. In this Memoir, M. Poiree proposes a geometrical formula extremely simple, which, if it does not completely answer the purpose, may certainly prove advantageous, particularly in obviating the geometrical inaccuracies of the reckonings which mariners make in their course; who, for want of terrestrial objects which they have lost sight of, when out at sea, have no other director than the aid of the compass, ever inclined towards the north, and the meridian under which the vessel is, which make, with the one they are bound to, an angle, the summit of which is at the pole. The author observes, that the line which joins the point of departure to that towards which the course is directed makes, with these two meredians, a triangle, which he names the *triangle de route*, or the triangle of passage. He further observes, that the vessel, which is often changing place and passing on a new meridian, yields greater or less advantages, which diminish that of the triangle of passage; hence it follows, that the angle situated at the pole diminishes, and that the one at the point where the vessel is, augments; the pilot, therefore, will deviate from his track, and retire from the point to which he is desirous to arrive. —In the same Report is an Essay on Longitudes likewise, by M. Poirée. The object of this work is to give at once the means of exactly finding the longitude in certain particular cases, and to arrive very near it in others; to determine with precision the amount of each new degree of longitude of France, not only at every new degree of latitude, but even at every tenth of a degree; or at every myriameter, the new French itinerary measure. M. Poirée adds

adds to this work two tables, and some observations very proper to facilitate the understanding of them. The first table comprizes the new and old degrees, and their amount in myriameters, in ordinary leagues, and in marine leagues. The second is composed like the first, with the addition, however, of a particular column, containing the difference of length to be found between each degree of longitude, from one degree of latitude to the next following one. The calculations are established on the original metre, which it will be easy to reduce to the rectified metre.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 7s. 6d.

MR. Steibelt has displayed in these Sonatas much of his well-known floridity and beauty of fancy. A few of the pages, we are aware, will, by some, be deemed a little too wild and rambling; but the most fastidious connoisseur cannot but be pleased with the originality of most of the ideas, and the brilliant effect necessarily resulting from them, if properly performed. The first sonata comprizes three movements, the second two. They are all judiciously diversified, and are not only attractive in themselves, but derive an additional strength of effect from the propriety with which they are contrasted.

Six English Ballads, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed and inscribed to William Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. by his Pupil, J. F. Burrows. 6s.

Speaking with that consideration due to early effort, we cannot but say, that this first publication of Mr. Burrows promises considerable future success in ballad-composition. The first, third, and fourth melodies are pleasingly conceived, and bespeak much ease and prettiness of fancy. We, however, recommend it to Mr. Burrows, and to all young candidates for professional fame, to be more scrupulous in their choice of words: "When Damon languished at my feet;" "The gentle swan, with graceful pride;" and "When Delia on the plain appears;" have been formerly in the hands of such great masters as to induce a comparison too disadvantageous to youth, and inexperience, not to be assiduously avoided by those who would conciliate the indulgence of the public.

A Sonata for the Grand and Square Piano-forte, with additional Keys; composed and dedicated to the Countess of Stanhope, by Augustus Voight. 4s.

This is a Sonata of a florid style, and much brilliancy of execution. The passages are masterly and commodious for the finger; and the general cast of the composition evinces an intimate knowledge of the effects to be produced on the piano-forte, by a tuneful and well-practised hand. The subject of the rondo is not, perhaps, so striking as we should have been led to expect from a composer of Mr. Voight's lively imagination; neither is it without the merit of originality; nor does the digressive matter fail of that strength and consistency of idea which pervades the whole of the first movement.

The "Harmonious Tree;" exhibiting at one View the Origin and Use of all the Chords employed in Music. Dedicated to the Queen, by J. Jousse. 6s.

We congratulate Mr. Jousse on the excellent and useful *fruit* produced by his *Harmonious Tree*. The idea is novel and ingenious, and the execution will be found clear and edifying by all students in harmony. The fundamental chord is happily typified by the *stem* of the tree; out of which the fundamental major discord, the fundamental minor discord, and the various sevenths, naturally spring; and which are appropriately depictured by the collateral *branches*. The whole figure, together with the explanations, fill a handsome sheet of super-royal; and while it gives, at a glance, one of the fullest *single* views of the harmonic system we have yet seen, it presents to the eye a pleasing, picturesque, and well-defined object.

Le Rameau Laurrier; composé pour le Piano-forte et la Harpe, par M. A. Bryan. 2s.

"Le Rameau Laurrier," consists of three movements, ingeniously imagined, and skilfully arranged. The first, a *March Villageoise*, is bold and spirited, yet smooth and familiar; the second, an *Andante Pastorelle*, is simple, though elegantly tender; and the third, a *Rondo à la Paysanne*, possesses a rustic ease and sweetness that at once characterizes the movement

movement, and displays the judgment of the composer.

The afflicted Africans, a Cantata; composed by George Guest, Organist, Wisbech, and late of his Majesty's Chapels-royal. The words by Cowper. 3s.

The music of the "Afflicted Africans," is very unequal. In some instances it is scientific, elegant, and pathetically expressive; in others, we are obliged to say, ill-constructed, meagre and insipid. The accompanied recitative, "Is there as you sometimes tell us," is judiciously managed; and the change at "black! he answers," bespeaks a free and justness of conception, that may rise into considerable future excellence.

Mary, a Scottish Ballad; the Words and Melody by Mr. Rannie. 1s.

Mr. Rannie, to whose Muse the public have been indebted for so many pleasing lyrical efforts, has added another sprig to his bays, by his present production. The poetry of "Mary" is short but smooth, tender and pathetic; and the melody is natural and unaffected. In a word, this little ballad eminently possesses the attractions we look for, in this simple species of composition, and will, we doubt not, be favourably received.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte; composed by M. Mehul, of Paris. 5s.

These sonatas are recommended by their ease, pleasantness, and variety. The passages are remarkably free and unrestrained, yet rise out of each other very regularly and naturally; and the several movements are arranged with a consistency, and command of effect, which afford another proof of the matured judgment of this ingenious and ornamental Member of the French National Institute.

A Grand Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte, with the additional Keys; composed and inscribed to Miss Justina Wynne and Miss Harriet Wynne, by Joseph W. Holden. 5s.

This Duett does great credit to the fancy and taste of its author. The introductory movement is elegant and graceful, and the subject of the second, as well as that of the concluding, rondo, is remarkably pretty. The four hands are throughout judiciously disposed of, and the general effect is most pleasingly striking.

The Clock struck One, a favourite Song; composed by Mrs. Crouch. 1s. 6d.

This song, though certainly not distinguished by any prominent traits of excellence, possesses some passages that rank above mediocrity; and which, were they more novel and better connected, would raise the melody much above its present character. The effect of the whole we must, however, in justice, repeat, greatly exceeds that of the commonly ballads of the day, and is not without its claim to our respectful notice.

Blaise et Babet, a favourite French Air; arranged with Variations, for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 2s.

Mr. Powell has subjoined seven pleasing and tasteful variations to this favourite air. This ingenious musician only professes himself a violoncello performer; but the address with which he has acquitted himself, in his present production, would lead us to suppose him well acquainted with the character and capacity of the instrument for which it is intended.

Nestling, a Song; composed by C. Stokes. 1s.

This is an agreeable little ballad. The melody is smooth and easy, and in its general cast indicative of a free and pleasing imagination. The bass, though slight, is chosen with judgment, and we are only sorry the general effect is not heightened, as it might have greatly been by a piano-forte accompaniment.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.*)

A STATE of warfare, or expected warfare, has been generally considered as inimical to the fine-arts; notwithstanding which, the walls of the Royal Academy are covered as much as they could be if the country was in a perfectly tranquil situation; and many hundred pictures have been rejected, and returned to the painters, for want of room. Upon the merits or defects of those which are admitted, we shall, in our next Retrospect, offer a few dispassionate remarks, and, as far as we are able to judge, try them by the only fair criterion—their resemblance to nature; though it is to be feared, that a large class of those who paint pictures, as well as of those who take upon them to point out their beauties and defects, try them by a very different test.

Stuart, the American, was accustomed to

to say, that, "though it was *rather* more difficult to paint a picture than to discover its defects, yet he did not think it probable, that among twelve men, who might be deemed competent to form a jury to approve or condemn a picture of his, one would be found who would judge of it fairly; because (added he,) they will not try it by the test of nature, from which it was painted.

"The admirers of Vandyke will say, the portrait wants air. The followers of Romney will say, it wants squareness. Those who adore Sir Joshua Reynolds, will decry it as destitute of taste; and the imitators of Rembrandt will object to its wanting breadth in the shadows.—He that makes Mr. Gainsborough his idol, will say, it has too decided an outline, and is edgy; while the admirers of Mr. West may perhaps object to the outline being uncertain and ambiguous.

"With respect to my brother-artists, (continued he,) I am apprehensive that many of them paint by laws that bear a strong resemblance to those by which these critics judge, and the consequence appears in their productions; where neither the excellencies nor errors are original, but the result of their succeeding or failing in their imitation of the manner of that master whom they have made their leading model.

"To illustrate this, we will suppose A, E, I, O, U, to be five painters.—A is a blockhead; E, a man of some capabilities; I, a person of still superior attainments; O has attained high rank in his art, and deserves a high character, but is still deficient in many essential particulars. We will suppose that U is perfection itself; yet it is more than probable that his inferior, who we have classed under the letter O, will be looked up to, and followed; but admitting that the perfect artist, whom we have classed under the letter U, is admired and imitated, yet, with all his superiority of ability, he hides nature, instead of displaying it, to the man who implicitly follows and copies him."

Such were the opinions of this very eccentric painter, who, with all his oddities, had a large portion of professional merit, and is at this time displaying it in painting portraits of his countrymen in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, where he has some years resided.

For an Exhibition to open without disputes, and generally violent disputes, among the artists, would be a phenomenon that *neither is, nor was, nor e'er shall be.* The President has, however, gained his point, and triumphed over his opponents, by exhibiting his picture of Hagar and Ishmael, (which was rejected last year as having been previously exhibited in the Royal Academy;) *having first made such alterations as are a salvo for his own conscience.*

The Lottery for the disposal of the Shakespeare Gallery, &c. is now before the public; we stated the claims which we thought it had to public patronage, in a former Retrospect; and it gratifies us to add, that it seems to meet with it.—A lottery without a blank is, in this country, a new thing.

Count Truchsess has published Proposals for the disposal of his great Collection of Pictures, which are now exhibiting in Portland-road, in which he expresses his earnest wishes that they may be converted into a grand and permanent national establishment. The terms of the subscription by which he means to accomplish this, he has explained in a little pamphlet, to be had in Portland-road, which he thus concludes, in reply to any objections which may be made to an institution in favour of the fine-arts at this period:—"The enlightened public will rather be convinced, that, precisely in the time of war, whatever contributes to the increase and perfection of the fine-arts, is a happy, however inadequate compensation, for its inevitable grievances, and will, in no small degree, enliven those scientific and commercial branches that too often languish under such circumstances. The greatest examples confirm the truth of this assertion; and it will therefore confer a double portion of immortal honour on British public-spirit, to lay the groundwork of so splendid and useful an establishment, amidst the most spirited military exertions, carried on throughout the country from the same impulse of patriotism."

A Gallery of the Fine-Arts, at the corner of Southampton-street, Strand, is now open; where, under the direction of Mr. Bell, are submitted, gratis, to the inspection of the public, several works connected with literature and the fine-arts. The design is, to form an historical and picturesque gallery, which shall contain specimens of the most splendid Parisian works, calculated to illustrate the arts, and develope the historical events of the late French Revolution. It is meant to exhibit such specimens of the best modern productions in the graphic art, as will form, from this era, a comparative view of their progress in the two greatest and most

most polished nations; and thus display an extensive basis of survey and comparison, and familiarize the English artist and amateur with the works of the great, sublime, and distinguished painters and sculptors, which the fortune of the late war concentrated in the capital of France. To produce this desired effect, the most eminent artists in England and France have promised their zealous co-operation.

Among many other fine specimens of the English school, now exhibiting, are, the Wolfe, La Hogue, Boyne, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Wright's Dead Soldier, and Mr. Bromley's very capital engraving, from Loutherbourg's Picture of the Grand Attack on Valenciennes, which we noticed in a former Retrospect.

The best production from the Italian school, is the large print of the Last Supper, engraved by Raphael Morghen, from the picture by Leonardo Da Vinci.

Among the most capital works of the French school, are upwards of 300 etchings and engravings after old masters by Denon, some of which would be very useful studies for our younger artists. Such etchings as his display ten times the effect, and demand ten times the talent, of all the dotted fan-mount trumperies that ever were engraved.

But few prints of any marked merit have been lately published. Among the little things, the engravings from Smirke and Westall's drawings for Smart's edition of the Spectator, Guardian, &c. have the pre-eminence. There is a very good chalk-print of

The Right Hon. Francis of Moira, acting G. M. of the Free and Accepted Masons. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. F. Bartolozzi, R. A. delin. Henry Landseer sculpt.

In appreciating the merit of men whose powers can now be called into action, the public may differ in their opinions of the soldier who has a right to be classed as *the second military character in this country*; but we believe every one would agree, that Lord Moira must be denominated *the first*.

Among that order, whose birth or merit has placed them in a superior rank, we may, without any invidious reflections upon others, assign him that place in the scale where his manly character and independent spirit confer more honour on the peerage than he receives from it; for however depraved the manners of the higher ranks of society *may hereafter become*, we may fairly apply to him Pope's lines on another character:

"Here English bounty yet awhile may stand,
And honour linger, e'er it leaves the land."

His bounty is not confined to the people of one religion or one country; to want his assistance is the only title he requires, and he in all cases

———"adopts the noble part,
To ease the oppress'd, and raise the sinking heart."

We were much pleased to see in the title of this print the striking coincidence of the most philanthropic character in the British Empire, recorded as the deputy-grand master of the most benevolent society in the world.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

Mr. Griffes, organist, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Cooper, of Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

J. Bayford, esq. to Miss Hesseltyne, of Bedford-square.

At Marybone, Capt. G. Martin, of the navy, to Miss H. Bentinck, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Bentinck.

The Hon. Col. Stewart, son to the Earl of Galloway, to Miss Douglass, grand daughter to Lord Harewood.

At Greenwich, the Rev. J. Sairle, to Miss F. Maitland, of Bluestile.

G. H. Nolcken, esq. of the third regiment of foot-guards, to Mrs. Durnford, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

A. Reid, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Macneill, of Hampstead.

Mr. Compigné, solicitor, of Gosport, to Miss A. L. Baker, of Pall Mall.

W. Dacres Adams, esq. eldest son of W. Adams, esq. member of parliament for Totness, Devon, to Miss E. Wynell Mayow, daughter of M. W. Mayow, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

Mr. J. Townsend, of Ludgate-street, to Miss Jackson, of the same street.

 Mr.

Mr. Maxwell, of Albion-houſe, Parſon's-green, to Mrs. S. Lowe, ſiſter of the Rev. Mr. Pearſon, of Fulham.

A... Biſſell, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Eykyn, of Smithfield-bars.

Mr. Bluhm, of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Hoffham, of Ely-place.

Mr. J. Knapp, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Street, both of Brompton.

DIED.

In Auſtin friars, in child-bed, *Mrs. A. Le Meſurier.*

In Pimlico, in conſequence of the burſting of a large blood-veſſel in the lungs, by which he was almoſt inſtantly ſuffocated, *Mr. Knight*, apothecary.

Mr. Beckwith, upholſterer, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Thames Ditton, *C. Gapper, eſq.* of the Remembrancer's-office, in the Temple.

In Wimpole ſtreet, *Lady Peachey.*

At Stepney ſquare, in her 19th year, *Miſs Snow*, eldeſt daughter of Lieut. Snow, of the navy.

In Portland-place, in his 21ſt year, *J. Hatch, eſq.* of Claybury-hall, Eſſex.

At Highgate, in her 75th year, *Mrs. A. Pointer.*

Aged 18, *Miſs Miller.*

At Iſlington, aged 63, *Mrs. Howard*, many years proprietor of Iſlington Spa.

At Bermondſey, aged 18, *Miſs Hardwidge.*

At his lodgings, in Leonard ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, of a gradual decline, *Mr. C. Carothers*, formerly a wine-merchant, of Dublin.

At Stockwell, aged 49, *Mr. Williams*, auctioneer, of Lambeth.

At Kingſland, *J. Johnſon, eſq.*

At Brompton, *Mrs. E. Armſon*, widow.

In Hynde-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, the *Right Hon. Eleanor, Viſcounteſs Wenman*, widow of Philip, laſt Viſcount Wenman.

At Iſlington, in her 80th year, *Mrs. L. Seagrave*, widow.

At Twickenham, aged 28, *Mrs. Jones*, wife of M. Jones, eſq.

In Park-place, *J. Bourchier, eſq.* formerly an officer in the fifth regiment of foot.

At Richmond, aged 71, *Mrs. A. De Moivre.*

In Dean-ſtreet, South Audley-ſtreet, *Mrs. Hales.*

Mr. Rotherham, of Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

In Spring Gardens, *Mr. W. Lumley.*

In Portugal-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, *Mrs. Brownrigge*, wife of Major-general Brownrigge.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, aged 35, *J. Phillips Collier, eſq.*

At his houſe, in Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, aged 80, *Jaſper Atkinſon, eſq.* formerly a merchant, at Rotterdam.

Mr. Taylor, apothecary, Red Lion-ſquare.

At her houſe at Hyde-park-corner, *Mrs. Smith*, wife of Drummond Smith, eſq. Her death is attributed to immoderate grief for the death of her ſiſter, which brought on a violent fever. Lady Cunliffe is inconſolable for the recent loſs of her two daughters.

In his 71ſt year, *Mr. Luke Grafftey*, hoſier, in Cheapſide.

At Mile End, aged 52, *Mrs. Shirley*, wife of T. Shirley, eſq.

In James-ſtreet, near Buckingham-gate, Pimlico, aged 74, *G. Thompſon, eſq.* formerly commander of a ſhip in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Mr. H. Terry, auctioneer, &c. of Ave-Maria-lane, Ludgate-ſtreet

At his houſe in New Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, *John Horrocks, eſq.* M. P. for Preſton, Lancaſhire. This gentleman, from having, ſome years ago, worked with other labourers in a ſtone-quarry for 18s. per week, by his talents, good fortune, and induſtry, became one of the firſt cotton-manufacturers in the kingdom, and died a member of parliament.

At Stanwell-cottage, Middleſex, *J. F. Dubois, eſq.*

Aged 78, *W. Burgeſs, eſq.* of Great Portland-ſtreet.

In Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, *Mr. J. P. Merry*, a merchant trading to Spain.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 84, the *Right Rev. George Lewis Jones, D. D.* biſhop of Kildare, 1768, and dean of Chriſtchurch, in Ireland. He was formerly a ſtudent of King's-college, Cambridge; proceeded B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750, S. T. P. 1772, and was chaplain to Lord Townſhend, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1767.

At Low Layton, Eſſex, aged 85, *Mrs. Dod*, aunt of Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Oak-houſe, Enfield.

In Queen-ſtreet, Windmill-ſtreet, aged 35, *Mrs. Macnair*, wife of Mr. Macnair, bookbinder.

On Thurſday, April 12, at the Vicarage, Newcaſtle, aged 45, the *Rev. Joſeph Dacres Carlyle, B. D.* vicar of Newcaſtle-upon Tyne, chancellor of Carliſle, profeſſor of Arabic in the univerſity of Cambridge, and chaplain to the biſhop of Durham; a man of eminent abilities and learning, and genuine goodneſs of heart. Of his proficiency in oriental literature, and his correct and elegant taſte, the world has already had a favourable ſpecimen in his Tranſlations of Select Pieces of Arabic Poetry: but religion, as well as literature, has ſuſtained a ſevere loſs in his death; ſince it will at leaſt ſuſpend the correct edition of the Arabic Bible, which he had undertaken at the requeſt of a moſt reſpectable ſociety compoſed of many eminent perſons (amongſt whom the biſhop of Durham is one of the moſt active) and for which every preparation had been already made in this town; and muſt put an entire ſtop to his great and favourite

vourite project of giving a complete edition of the New Testament in Greek, which was to contain not only the various readings collected by Mill, Bengelius, Westein, Griesbach, and Matthaei, but also those of more than thirty Greek manuscripts which he had collected during his residence and travels in the Turkish empire, together with a new and accurate collation of the Syriac and other ancient versions. With his Dissertation on the Troad, and Observations made during his Tour through Lesser Asia, Syria, and Egypt, the public may hope to be gratified. During the short period of his residence at Newcastle, his extreme sufferings from a painful and distressing malady have prevented his engaging in general intercourse; but the few friends who have had the happiness occasionally to visit him, have seen enough of the extent of his acquirements, the vivacity of his conversation, and the ardour of his literary pursuits, to render the unlooked-for event of his death a subject of their most sincere regret.

John Whitehead, M. D. an eminent physician, a celebrated preacher among the Methodists, and author of a valuable Life of the late Rev. John Wesley. An excellent funeral sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, at Mr. Wesley's chapel, on his deceased brother, who, in 1790, in the same pulpit, had preached Mr. Wesley's funeral sermon, and was interred in the same vault, on the 14th of March. Born of honest industrious parents in the country, Mr. Whitehead, at an early age, exhibited proofs of genius; as, before twenty, he was a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages. Early in life he was connected with the Messrs. Wesley, and preached at Bristol. He left them, however, and set up as a linen-draper in that city, but failed in business; after which, he became a Quaker, and a speaker in the congregations of that respectable body, who, by their beneficent friendship, set him up in a large boarding-school at Wandsworth, where many of their children were educated. Mr. Barclay, wishing his son to travel, proposed Dr. Whitehead to be his companion, paid all his expences, and settled on him 100l. a year for that purpose. They went to Leyden, and Mr. Whitehead's thirst for knowledge induced him to attend the anatomical and philosophical lectureship; and, about 1790, he had arrived to such a pitch of medical knowledge, that this correspondence with Dr. Lettsom induced that truly respectable character to bring him forward; so that, even wh[illegible] at Leyden (Dr. Kooystra, physician of the London Dispensary in Primrose-street, dying) the Doctor introduced him to that most excellent charity. After he had been in London about two years, the Quakers made a hard push to bring him into the London Hospital, Mile End, which was only lost by one vote, occasioned by giving a draft on a banker for payment the following day, instead of the present, at the time of the election. In about three years, the Doctor united himself again to the Wesleys; agreeably to the wish that Mr. Wesley testified in these words to Mr. Ranken: "Do what you can to unite Dr. Whitehead with us again." He succeeded; Dr. Whitehead preached very often, and was highly esteemed both as a physician and preacher; so much so, that he attended Mr. Wesley in his last illness, and (as has been already stated) preached his funeral sermon. He afterward published "The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, collected from his private Papers and printed Works, and written at the Request of his Executors." Of this work, which professedly forms "a History of Methodism," the first volume appeared in 1793, and the second in 1796. In reviewing it, a candid writer in the British Critic says, "Dr. Whitehead is certainly entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of all those to whom Mr. Wesley's memory is dear." The authors of the Monthly Review also spoke of it in the highest terms; saying, that they had never formed so favourable an opinion of Mr. Wesley till his Biographer appeared. But this occasioned a rupture between Dr. Coke and his associates, who were styled "The Conference," and Dr. Whitehead, as they intended themselves to publish a Life; and the publication caused much party-dispute among the Wesley-methodists, so as to exclude the Doctor from preaching; but a reconciliation afterwards took place, and he was again admitted to the pulpit. We have only to add, that, for three months before his departure, Mr. Whitehead said his glass was nearly run, and behaved with great resignation and Christian fortitude. The greater part of the above particulars were communicated to Mr. Benson by Mr. Pawson and Mr. Ranken, who were in the strictest habits of friendship with the deceased from their early lives.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Lord Camelford, whose death was announced in our last.* — The principal part of his Lordship's fortune he bequeathed to his sister, Lady Grenville, to be entirely at her own disposal; her Ladyship is also appointed sole executrix. Among the other bequests, his Lordship, after expressing the highest regard for his friend, Capt. Barrie, directs that all his debts may be immediately paid, and an annuity of 200l. per annum settled on the Captain during his life. Among other legacies is one of 1000l. to Charles Cowper, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster. He has left several sums to be devoted to benevolent purposes. His servants, though not mentioned in the will, he recommended in a particular manner to Lord Grenville, who has undertaken to provide for them. Lady Grenville (who is inconsolable) went twice to see her brother; but, on account of the weak state of her health, the surgeons thought such a meeting might be attended with serious consequences; and, her good

good ſenſe getting the better of her feelings, ſhe acquieſced in their determination, and returned to Dropmore. Lord Grenville ſcarcely ever quitted the houſe till the moment his noble relative died. The day previous to his death, his Lordſhip wrote, with his own hand, a codicil to his will; in which, in the moſt particular manner, he deſcribed the place where he wiſhed his body to be buried, and aſſigned his reaſons for this extraordinary requeſt. He prefaces his wiſh by ſtating, that perſons in general have a ſtrong attachment to the country which gave them birth, and, on their death-bed, uſually deſire that their remains may be conveyed to their native land, however great the diſtance, for the purpoſe of interment. Although it may appear ſingular, his deſire is the very reverſe of this; and he begs that his dying requeſt may be literally fulfilled. "I wiſh my body (ſays he) to be removed, as ſoon as may be convenient, to a country far diſtant! to a ſpot not near the haunts of men; but where the ſurrounding ſcenery may ſmile upon my remains" It is ſituated on the borders of the lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland; and three trees ſtand upon the particular ſpot. The centre tree he deſires may be taken up, and, on his body being there depoſited, immediately replaced. "Let no monument or ſtone (he ſays) be placed over my grave." At the foot of this tree, his Lordſhip adds, he formerly paſſed many hours in ſolitude, contemplating the mutability of human affairs. As a compenſation to the proprietors of the ſpot deſcribed, he has left the ſum of 100l. In another part of his will, he deſires his relations will not wear mourning apparel for him.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Duke of Roxburgh.*— His Grace, in conſequence of an early diſappointment in love, paſſed his life unmarried. He was a man of taſte, amiable manners, and conſiderable literary curioſity He delighted in the formalities of a court life, was perſonally attached to his Majeſty, and for many years held a high oſtenſible employment in the royal houſehold, unenvied, and without mingling in political intrigue. He divided his time between his attendance at court, and the rural pleaſure of his noble ſeat of Fleurs, near Kelſo, in the moſt beautiful and cultivated county of Scotland. The environs of Kelſo are to a ſurpriſing degree rich, and taſtefully ornamented. But nothing in that neighbourhood equals the rural beauty of the ſcenery round Fleurs, which his Grace was continually improving in every ſummer reſidence at that ſeat. The favourite and habitual companion of his Grace's domeſtic life was a Mr. Smith, who had been his travelling tutor, and who died a few years ſince. His Grace collected noble libraries, both at his houſe in town, and at Fleurs. He was particularly curious in reſpect to books illuſtrating the hiſtory of his own country. For many years not even a pamphlet, however ſmall, was publiſhed in Scotland, or with any reference to Scottiſh hiſtory, which did not find a place in the library at Fleurs. He was beloved by his domeſtics; his old footman, who had been more than forty years in his ſervice, and to whom for the comfort of his future years he had left by will a competent annuity, ſurvived him but little longer than to attend the remains of his honoured maſter to the family burial-place in Scotland. His Grace was the repreſentative of one of the two great branches of the family of Kerrs, which has been for more than two hundred years of the greateſt eminence in the ſouth of Scotland. The ducal dignity was conferred on his anceſtor, in reward for his ſervices in promoting the union between Scotland and England. His Grace's father and grandfather were, in the firſt reigns of the houſe of Hanover, entruſted with great miniſterial power in Scotland. In conſequence of his Grace's death without heirs of his own body, the ſucceſſion to his honours and eſtates falls to a collateral branch of the family.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting, held at Darlington, adjudged and paid a premium of three guineas to Sir Henry T. Vane, bart. for the beſt ſtallion for hunters or road-horſes; a premium of equal value to Mr. T. Chilton, of Darlington, for the beſt ſtallion for harneſs horſes; and one of five guineas to Mr. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouſe c..ſe, near Biſhop Auckland, for the beſt bull.—It is now above twenty years ſince this ſociety was firſt eſtabliſhed, and it is only juſtice to add, that the above ſociety has been the means of exciting ſuch a laudable ſpirit of emulation in the county, reſpecting the breed of horſes, horned-cattle, and ſheep, that Durham may now vie with any county in the kingdom, for its produce in the above kinds.

A piece

A piece of oak timber, about thirty feet in length, apparently ſound, and literally as black as jet, has, by the conſtant undermining of the river Tyne, been latterly brought to light, in a field at Eliſhaugh, near Felton, Northumberland, which it is well known has been for ages under tillage.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. W. Finlay, enſign in the Fifeſhire militia, to Miſs M. Morrie.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Richardſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Farrow.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Archibald, draper, to Miſs J. Milburne, milliner.

At Hall Garth, near Durham, Lieutenant-colonel Baldwyn, to Miſs E. Loraine, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Morriſon, linen-draper, to Miſs C. Storey.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. C. Vaux, ſhip-owner, to Mrs. Hepple, widow of the late Mr. Hepple, inn-keeper, of South Shields.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, very ſuddenly, Mr. R. Anderſon, hair-dreſſer.

In the Carliollcroft, in this town, at the advanced age of 92, Mary Macrea, upwards of eighty-two years of her life a ſchool-miſtreſs.

Mrs. C. Staward, widow.—Mrs. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford, flour-merchant, in the New Road.—Mr. J. Deane, late a woollen-draper.—Mrs. Cramlington, wife of W. Cramlington, eſq. alderman.—Mrs. Doubleday, widow of the late Mr. Doubleday, merchant.—Aged 31, Mrs. M. Pearſon.—Mr. T. Macgennis, a travelling chapman.—Mrs. Pearſon, of the Quay Side.—Mr. T. Blenkinſon, houſe carpenter, and ſenior brother of that company.

At Durham, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of Mr. Shaftoe, brewer.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Headley, maſter mariner.—Aged 40, Mr. R. Fairley.—Aged 90, Mrs. A. Wilſon.—Aged 34, Mrs. Tinning, wife of Mr. J. Tinning, tobacconiſt.—Aged 66, Mrs. J. Taylor.—Aged 77, Mrs. Huntridge, widow of the late Mr. Huntridge, ſhip-owner.—Aged 71, very ſuddenly, Mr. E. Atkinſon, grocer.

At Hexham, Mrs. M. Urwi[illegible], formerly of the Phoenix Inn.—Mr. W. [illegible]Rogers, jun. hatter. He was found f[illegible]zen to death on the Fells, between St[illegible]nhope, in Weerdale and Allenheads.

At North Sh[illegible]ds, in his 44th year, Mr. Storer, boat-[illegible]uilder.

At Alnw[illegible]ck, aged 30, [illegible]Mr. W. Robſon, [illegible]anner.

At [illegible]orpeth, aged 83, Mr. J. Burns, ſhoemaker.—At [illegible] advanced age, Mrs Hancock.

At Monkwea[illegible]uth, M[illegible]. Read.

At Biſhopwearmouth, aged 78, Mrs. A. Havelock.

At Berwick, aged 77, Mr. W. Ford, linen-draper.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Banks, of the Golden Swan inn.—Aged 58, Mrs. Laws, wife of Mr. J. Laws, carpenter.

At Romaldkirk, A. Hugginſon, eſq.

At Biſhop Auckland, aged 26, Mrs. Woodhouſe.

At Widdrington, aged 86, Mr. G. Melburne, formerly of the Whalebone inn, Morpeth.

At Highſhields, near Hexham, in his 66th year, Mr. T. Browne.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Darling, of Shadforth, near Durham.—In her 91ſt year, deeply regretted, Miſs J. Carins, of Weetſled.—In the prime of life, J. Sanderſon, eſq. of Thropton-cottage, near Rothbury.

At Kelſo, Mrs. Pringle, widow, of Attenburne.

Mr. T. Cutter, forty-ſix years gardener in Mr. Hodgſon's family, at Elſwick-houſe.—Aged 24, Mr. N. Thornton, of Shields-road.—Mrs. Clay, of Blakelaw.

At Dunſton-ſquare, near Alnwick, in his 31ſt year, Mr. J. Atkinſon, farmer.—Aged 95, Mr. J. Baſhell, of Twizell, in Northumberland.—Aged 78, Miſs J. Moore, ſiſter to Mr. B. of Aydon-caſtle.—In his 31ſt year, Mr. J. Nowell, foreman in the caſt-iron foundery of Meſſrs. Moffat and Co. North Shore.

At Bambury, Northumberland, Mrs. Younghuſband.

At Blagdon, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Fenwick, upwards of 38 years ſteward to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

At Plainfield, near Rothbury, Mr. W. Donkin, farmer.

At Lowth, aged 70, Mr. H. Harriſon, of Cooper-houſe, near Lameſley.

At Crake-hall, C. Pickering, eſq.

At Thorpe, Mr. R. Hodgſon, late of Biſhop Wearmouth.

At his manſion, at Ellingham, in Northumberland, aged 71, E. Haggerſton, eſq. uncle to Sir Carnaby Haggerſton, bart. a man of rigidly moral and rationally religious principles; generouſly hoſpitable without oſtentation, and liberally charitable to the poor.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. T. Browne, tide-waiter.

At Brenkſey, Mrs. Robſon.—Aged 81, Mrs. Crawford, of Brockdam, Northumberland.

At the Douglaſſes, North Shore, aged 77, Mr. G. Tyzack, farmer.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Whitehaven Diſpenſary.—Number of patients admitted to the benefits of this excellent charity, from Dec. 7, 1803, to March 7, 1804, viz. recommended and regiſtered, 275; midwifery caſes, 19; trivial incidents, 869 (963); previouſly admitted (prior to the laſt) 2148; total, 3111.——State of the regiſter: Cured, 247; relieved, 5; incurable, 6; dead, 8; remaining upon the books, 67; total, 333.

The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, have lately reſolved, at a very full board, to print and diſtribute gratis, a new edition of the Manks Bible; the extent of the

the impression will amount to a number of copies sufficient for the different parishes where they may be found necessary, upon enquiry.

As some labourers were lately digging close to the foundation of that venerable relic Adrian's Wall, at Tarraby, on the Brompton road, about one mile and a half from Carlisle, they discovered a Roman altar, 1 foot 6 inches in height, and 7 inches in breadth, on which are the following characters:

MART COCM
LEG II AUG
SANCTA — NA
SECUNDINI
D. SOL. SUECV
RA. ÆLIANIE
CURA — OPRV
FELIX OPTO

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss J. Bailey.

At Whitehaven, Mr. A. Macmahen, reedmaker, in Kendal, to Miss N. Holmes, of Ginns.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Archibald, merchant, to Miss J. Milburne, milliner.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Vale, wife of Mr. Vale, equestrian performer.—Aged 79, Mr. M. Hind, late of Cargo.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Matthews.—Aged 43, Mr. J. Grayson, hatter.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Blaycock, grocer.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Waterhouse, second son of Mrs. S. Waterhouse, linen draper.

At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Court.—Mr. J. Robertson, captain of the ship Delight. — Aged 90, Mrs. E. Ferren, widow.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Mayne.—In an advanced age, Mr. Maychell, formerly master of a ship from this port.—Aged 82, Mr. P. Glossop, of the stamp-office.—Aged 18, Miss J. Herbert, daughter of Mr. Herbert, tide-officer.—Mrs. S. Bowman, widow.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Ponsonby, cooper.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Lewthwayte.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Patterson, twine manufacturer.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. L. Hynde, wife of Mr. G. Hynde, hair-dresser.—Aged 78, Mr. H. Cowperthwayte.

At Keswick, aged 39, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, innkeeper.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Brocklebank, formerly of Corbridge, Northumberland.

At Maryport, Mrs. M. Whiteside.—Mr. A. Brown, painter.

At Longtown, aged 80, Mrs. M. Graham, of the Globe inn. — Mrs. Beatty, wife of Dr. Beatty, of the 53d regiment of foot.

At Peele's-town, isle of Man, aged 90, Mrs. I. Callister, widow.—Mr. J. Corris, merchant.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, in the prime of life, Mr. P. Gelling, cabinet-maker.

At Dumfries, J. Swan, esq. of Craig's-hiel.

At Causeyfoot, near Keswick, aged 17, Miss Hodgson.

At Portinscale, near Keswick, aged 64, Mrs. J. Clarke.

At Great Orton, aged 85, Mrs. E. Huntingdon, widow.

On the 19th of December last, at St. George's, island of Grenada, aged 23, Mr. J. Westray, second son of Mr. H. Westray, of Eskatt, near Whitehaven.

At Dublin, in the prime of life, Mr. B. Steward, master of the ship John and Bella, of Whitehaven.

At Hards, in Old Cultram, Mr. J. Harrison, a respectable yeoman, a worthy neighbour, and useful man.

At Helsington, near Kendal, aged 82, Mrs. A. Cannon.

At Ayside, near Cartmel, aged 93, Mrs. A. Wall.

At Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, in her 84th year, Mrs. J. Hutchinson, widow, late of Murton, in Lamplugh.—Mr. J. Philip, farmer. Having occasion to cross the river Irwin, between Brompton and Oldwall, then swelled with heavy rains, he was unfortunately drowned in the attempt, although his horse reached the opposite shore.

At Kellhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Welsh, farmer.

At Cummersdale, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Irving, late master of the White Swan Inn, in Carlisle.

In Wigton, aged about 50, Mr. J. Ivison, stone-mason. — Mrs. Howe, wife of Mr. J. Howe, flax-dresser.—Mrs. J. Barnes, of Oulton, near Wigton.

At Scotby, near Carlisle, aged 78, Mr. T. Stockdale.

At Peebles, aged 42, Mr. R. Moser, of Kendal.

At Caldbeck, aged 71, being scorched to death in consequence of her muslin dress catching fire, Mrs. Dawson, relict of the late Lieutenant-general Richard Dawson, formerly lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, but late of Canterbury; an accomplished gentlewoman in her manners, and of a friendly and benevolent character. She had truly "a heart to pity, and a hand to give."

Aged 94, Mrs. M. Priestman, widow. She was cook to the late Duke of Cumberland, at Blackhall-hall, in the same county, when Carlisle was besieged, in the year 1745.

Lately, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. C. Bland, a preacher among the Methodist societies.

At Stubb, in Kirklington, aged 80, Mr. A. Atkinson, publican.

At the Bank[illegible], near Brompton, [illegible] his 84th year, Mr. J. Addison.

At Wide-open-dykes, aged 9[illegible], [illegible]

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Lascelles, to Miss A. Thompson, second daughter of Mr. P. Thompson, ship-owner, of York.—Mr. S. Doyle,

Doyle, to Miſs G. Oliver, daughter of the late Capt. Oliver, of the Lincolnſhire militia.—Mr. B. Waite, ſail-maker, to Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. R. White, plumber and glazier.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Seaton, ſhip-owner, to Miſs Pearce.

At Pudſey, Mr. Poole, attorney, to Mrs. Atkinſon, widow.

At Thorne, Mr. Wake, ſhip-owner, of Whitby, to Mrs. Cockerill, widow, late of Hull.

W. Routh, eſq. of Pollington, to Miſs Fiſher, of Newland, near Selby.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Harriſon, of the Lion inn, to Miſs Clark, of the Bell inn, Barmby Moor.—J. Wright, eſq. of Howden, to Miſs Mawe, of Fenny Hill, near Durham.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Smith, merchant, to Miſs S. Makin.

At Humbleton, in Holderneſs, Mr. J. Bee, block-maker of Hull, to Miſs S. Weatherall.

Died.] At York, aged 83, Mrs. M. Wallis.—Aged 76, Mrs. B. Morritt, formerly of Cawood.—In her 25th year, Miſs Batty, of the Black Swan inn.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Conſtable, widow of the late W. Conſtable, eſq. of Burton Conſtable, in Holderneſs.

At Hull, in the Citadel or Garriſon, aged 27, Lieut. J. Butler Hay, of the ſecond regiment of Weſt York militia.—Aged 48, Mr. H. Nodding, maſter of the ſhip Maria, of Whitby.—In her 17th year, Miſs M. Penny, niece of Mr. R. Binks, merchant.—Aged 63, Mr. G. Adams, of the Neptune public-houſe.—Aged 29, Miſs Voaſe.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Jackſon.—Aged 43, Mr. R. Bateman, baker.—Aged 66, Mrs. Creſſey.—Aged 62, Mrs. Waſney.

At Leeds, Miſs Ikin, eldeſt daughter of T. Ikin, eſq.—Mr. W. Preſton, eldeſt ſon of H. Preſton, eſq.

At Sheffield, in her 59th year, Miſs M. Goddard, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the late Mr. R. Parker, attorney.—Aged 78, Mrs. M. Norton.—Mrs. Barrett, of Weſtbar.—Mrs Parker, of Longley.—Mr. J. Turton, maltſter.—Mr. J. Whitehead, grinder, of Bridge-houſe.—Miſs Fareham, of Brightſide-lane.—Mr. J. Birks, grinder, of Healey.—Mrs. Marſhall, wife of Mr. J. Marſhall, carpenter, of Little Sheffield.—Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. T. Gloſſop, farmer, of Eccleſal Bierlow.

At Scarborough, aged about 50, Mr. C. Oſbourne, formerly of Hampton, in Virginia.—Aged about 40, Mrs. Batty.

At Whitby, aged 75, Mr. R. Birch, ſhip-maſter and church-warden; he had been employed in the ſervice of James Atty, eſq. near half a century, with great reputation.—Aged 45, Mr. [illegible] Robinſon, deputy cuſtomer at that port, receiver of the ſeamen's fund, and ſecretary of the commiſſioners of the harbours and piers.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Marſden, cloth-ſearcher.—In his 47th year, Mr. R. Greaves, plumber and glazier.

At Beverley, aged 66, Miſs R. Dickons, a maiden lady.

At Richmond, T. Simpſon, ſen. eſq.

At Knareſborough, aged 31, Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. Thompſon, bridle-cutter, but of late retired from buſineſs.

At Snaith, aged 22, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon.

At Cawood, E. Smith, eſq.

At Malton, in her 26th year, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. W. Porter, linen draper.—The Rev. R. Tayſtall.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Harriſon, maſter of the Black Bull inn near forty years.

At Pocklington, aged 70, Mrs. M. Mayer, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Mayer, of York.—In his 58th year, J. Hirſt, eſq. of Clough, near Rotherham.—Aged 31, Mr. G. Scruton, of Clifton, near York.—Mrs. Cleaver, of Nunnington, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Banks, eſq. of Leeds.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, aged 70, the Rev. John Greenwood, miniſter of Flockton, and father to Mrs. Parkinſon, of Leeds.—In his 88th year, G. Hutton, eſq. of Skelton, in Cleveland.—In his 83d year, Mr. J. White, of Banks Hall, near Barnſley, and formerly of Ackworth Moor Top, near Pomfret.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Barlow, of Neepſend, near Sheffield.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. E. Parker, merchant, of Highfield, near Sheffield.—Suddenly, at a very advanced age, Robert Woodhouſe, eſq. of Owſton, near Epworth.—Mr W. Layenby, farmer, of Forwood, near Pocklington.

In London, Mr. T. Tireman, formerly a glover, of York, but of late years retired from buſineſs.—Aged 25, Mr. M. Watſon, of the Union public-houſe, on Weſtgate-moor, near Wakefield.

At Keyingham, aged 77, Mrs. Barrill.

At Romaldkirk, A. Hugginſon, eſq.

At Kirkby Fleetham, aged 27, Mrs Hickſon, of Woodhouſe, near Gainſborough.

LANCASHIRE.

Sir Oſwald Moſeley, bart. lord of the manor of Mancheſter, and owner and proprietor of the ſeveral markets in the ſaid town, acting in concert with Aſhton Nicholas Moſeley, eſq. the receiver of the rents and profits, appointed by the High Court of Chancery, of the eſtates of the ſaid Sir Oſwald Moſeley, bart. have lately ſignified, by public advertiſement, in the Mancheſter papers, their intention (as judging it moſt expedient for the public convenience) to remove the market for the buying and ſelling of hay, ſtraw, clover, and cattle fodder, now, and for ſeveral years paſt, held in Market-ſtreet-lane, in Mancheſter, to another ſtreet in the ſaid town, called Bridgewater-ſtreet, in Dean's gate, on a market ſite there, called, or intended to be called, the Haymarket. The abovesaid change of the ſite of the market was to take place from Saturday, the 24th of March, laſt. A new market has been likewiſe opened, lately, in a part

part of Mancheſter, called Camp-field, for the ſale of potatoes.

On the 27th ult. a very ſingular, and, we believe, hitherto undeſcribed fiſh was caught in the river Merſey, in a net, by Thomas Whittle: when firſt taken it was of ſuch uncommon brilliancy as almoſt to dazzle the ſight; its colour conſiſted of the moſt ſplendid mixture of blue, green, yellow, and orange, blended together in a manner that produced a wonderful effect. It belonged to the claſs of fiſh call *chœtodons*, and although Linnæus and other naturaliſts have deſcribed ſixty-three ſpecies, yet this ſeems to have eſcaped their obſervation. They are natives of the Indian and American ſeas; and this appears to be the firſt ever caught in Europe. It was ſent to the Liverpool Muſœum, where it is preſerved ſo as to look as when alive. *Lancaſter Gazette, April 7.*

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Pye, tin-plate-worker, to Miſs E. Snape, of Kirkham in the Fylde.

At Warrington, T. Hewitt, eſq. of Lymme, to Miſs S. Catterell.—Mr. W. England, ſon of Mr. England, glaſs-manufacturer, to Miſs E. Seed, daughter of Mr. T. Seed, cotton-ſpinner.

At Mancheſter, the Rev Cecil Daniel Wray, M.A. late of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, to Miſs Thackwray.—Mr. J. Docker, merchant, to Miſs Evans.

At Todmorden, at the Quakers' meeting-houſe, Mr B. King, leather-cutter, to Miſs P. King.

At Preſton, Mr. J. Lawſon, organiſt, to Miſs E. Robinſon, of Banniſter-hall.

At Lancaſter, Mr. T. Lawſon, grocer, to Miſs Eliz. Wilſon.

At Wigan, Mr. Alex. Hallburton, ſteward to the Earl of Baldcanor, to Miſs Fowden.

At Winwick, Mr. W. B. Smith, to Miſs Ekenhead.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Farquhar, late a captain in the African trade.—Mrs. E. Chamley, wife of Mr. E. Chamley, merchant.—Mrs. Thompſon.—Mrs. Gaſkell.—Aged 29, Captain G. Bates, maſter of the ſhip Mars, a Liverpool and London trader.—Aged 72, Mrs. E. Skidmore.—Mr. R. Fairclough, cooper; he had retired from buſineſs only a few weeks before.—Aged 24, Mrs. Antrobus, wife of Mr. Antrobus, hoſier.—Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Capt. Hawkins, of the ſhip James, a Greenlandman.—Aged 31, Capt. Gilbert Curry, late of the ſhip Windſor Caſtle.—Mr. W. Unſworth, brewer.—In her 71ſt year, Mrs. M. Rigby.—Mr. Wiſe, ſilk-merchant of London.—In her 54th year, Mrs. Billenge, wife to Mr. Billenge, printer of the Monday-Liverpool-Marine-Intelligencer.—Mr. H. Sharpleſs, timber-merchant.

At the Royal Hotel, in this town, Mr. J. Hinxman, of Bradford, Wilts.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. James Corbett.—Mr. S. Wood, tobacconiſt.—Mr. H. Iſaacs.—Mrs. Haywood, wife of Mr. Haywood, keeper of a glaſs ſhop.—Mrs. Bradſhaw, wife of Mr. Samuel Bradſhaw.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. Clarke, tin-plate-worker.—Aged 66, Mrs. Rigby, mother of W. Rigby, eſq. of King-ſtreet.—Mrs. Phillips of Sedgeley.—Mr. P. Wright, many years agent to the Mancheſter and Liverpool Old River Navigation Company.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Campbell, woollen-dyer.

In Salford, Mr. J. Davies, of the Eagle and Child public-houſe.

At Lancaſter, aged 22, Mr. Simpſon, late clerk in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Worſwick, of this town.—Mr. R. Vicars, plumber and glazier.—Mr. J. Proctor, brewer.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Carter, ſon of Mr. F. Carter, ſurgeon.

At Blackburn, aged 26, Mr. J. Towers, ironmonger; a young man poignantly lamented by his family and friends, for his amiable manners, and that ſincerity of mind which he diſplayed in all his tranſactions; the above endowments he poſſeſſed in ſo conſiderable a degree as to entitle him to be denominated, with peculiar propriety, in the opinion of his friends, a fine model for any young man entering on buſineſs.

In her 30th year, of an inflammation on her lungs, Mrs. Yates, of Yate-bank, and ſiſter to Mr. Dewhurſt, attorney, of Blackburn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Hanſon, wife of Mr. G. Hanſon, gardener.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Johnſon, a noted empiric.—Aged 68, Mr. B. Bulcock.

At Bolton, Mr. Sharpleſs, attorney.

At Warrington, Mrs. E. Hatton.

At Wigan, Mr. J. Potter, cotton-manufacturer, in conſequence of his muſket going off while in the act of ramming down his cartridge.—Mr. Holden Norton, of Pendleton, near Mancheſter.—Aged 91, Mrs. M. Wrigley, ſchool-miſtreſs, of Alt, near Aſhton-under-lyne; ſhe has left a progeny, all of whom are now alive, conſiſting of three children, forty-three grand-children and ſixty-three great-grand-children.

Aged 84, Mr. J Gibbon, of Aſhton-under-lyne.

In Saddleworth, Mr. J. Smith, of Dobcroſs.

At the barracks, at Maldon, in Eſſex, Mr. J. Upton, adjutant in the 1ſt regiment of Lancaſhire militia.

At Poulton, in the Fylde, in his 31ſt year, Mr J. Cunliffe, of Liverpool.

At Meſſina, Iſland of Sicily, on the 24th January laſt, Mr. Birch, formerly of Mancheſter; and in the month of March, ſucceeding, Miſs M. Birch, his daughter.—Aged 80, R. Scholes, eſq. of Pole-field, near Mancheſter.

In the iſland of Tobago, aged [illegible], Mr. R. J. Swift, ſon of the late [illegible] W. Swift, of Mancheſter.—Suddenly, Mr. Bradley, an aſſociate in the houſe of Meſſrs. Shackerley and Co. of Garratt-mill.—Mr. W. Brundrett, late of Collyhurſt hall.

In the Iſland of Antigua, on the 15th January

January laſt, aged 33, Mr. J. Saurey, merchant, late of Lancaſter.

At Douglas, Iſle of Man, Mr. W. Leece, merchant, and nephew of Mr. W. Leece, of Liverpool.

At Heirs-houſe, near Colne, Abraham Hargreaves, eſq.

At Newton, in the Willows, Mr. J. Green, drover; well known in this and the adjoining counties.—In her 21ſt year, Miſs Moore, of Brindle, near Blackburne.—Mr. H. Halſtead, of Windlehouſe, in Briercliffe, near Burnley.—At a very advanced age, Thomas Hill, ſervant to W. Browne, eſq. of Didſbury; he had been formerly in the army, where he had diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a brave ſoldier, being the firſt who ſeized the enemy's colours at the taking of the Iſland of Minorca, he had likewiſe been a faithful ſervant to his late maſter's family, upwards of 50 years.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Turner, of Waterſide, to Miſs Hyde, of Tintwiſtle-hall, in this county.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Cooke, of Stayley-bridge, to Miſs Dawſon.

At Cheſter, Mr. T. Huſley, writing-ſtationer, to Miſs C. Gammon, milliner.

At Northwich, Mr. G. Malain, cordwainer, to Miſs E. Frouſdale.

At Croker, near Macclesfield, Mr. F. W. Lowdonſack, merchant, of London, to Miſs Widders, niece of J. Hammond, eſq.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Huxley, of the Angel-inn.—In her 56th year, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, dealer in flour.—Aged 73, Mr. Stones, currier.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bayley, widow, of Stapley-hall.

At Stockport, aged 84, Mrs. E. Guy.

At Congleton, Mr. J. Chubb, ſurgeon.

At Bangor, in Flintſhire, Mr. E. Davies, of the Star inn.

At Stone, Mrs. Woodward, relict of the late R. Woodward, eſq. of Daiſy-bank, near Congleton.

At Holywell, Mr. Frankam.

At Trevor-hall, near Llangollen, T. Lloyd, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Denbigh; he was generally reſpected, as an intelligent, active magiſtrate, (having been bred to the Profeſſion of the Law)and a truly conſcientious, honeſt man.—T. Boydell, Eſq of Trevallyn.—In his 58th year, J. Lawton, eſq. of Lawton-hall.

In London, T. Morgan, eſq. barriſter, of Swanſea, South Wales, agent to the Duke of Beaufort, &c.—Mrs. Ridgway, of Poutton, near [illegible].—In her 18th year, Miſs M. Hardbridge, [illegible]ouldſworth.—Miſs Ven[illegible], of the [illegible]ea.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wirkſworth, Mr J. Hawthorne, to Miſs Webſter, of Smirrill-grange.

At Derby, Mr. W. Whiſton, ſergeant in the corps of Derby Volunteers, to Miſs S. Hopkinſon.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. J. Clarke, ſaddler, to Miſs Wilcockſon, of Brampton.

At Duffield, Mr. W. Brocklebank, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs P. Milnes, of Turnditch.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. T. Chapman, of the Buck public-houſe.—Aged 65, Mr. W. Kirk, turner and chair-maker.

At Cheſterfield. Mrs. Shepley, wife of Mr. G. Shepley, glazier.

At Wirkſworth, of a decline, Miſs Mather.

At White-hall, near Buxton, in her 77th year, Mrs. Lomas.—Mr. Oldham, of Morton; he had ſurvived his wife only one month.

At Inkerſall, in his 58th year, Mr. P. Bright; generally lamented as a man of gentlemanly manners, a generous friend, and a real benefactor to the poor and needy, and, as likewiſe, for his character of high, unſullied integrity as a tradeſman.

At Tibſhelf, aged 74, Mrs. Tateham, widow.

At Morley-park, near Heagle, aged 91, of a paralytic complaint, to which he fell a patient victim, Mr. R. Wildſmith.

At Crich, in her 29th year, Miſs E. Sims: ſhe had been confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, by a lingering diſorder.—Aged 78, Mr. G. Hodgkinſon, ſen. of Maynell Langley.—Aged 71, J. M. Prime, eſq. of Stavely, near Cheſterfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. J. Cooper, of Tathwell, to Miſs Amelia Ryley.—A. Stockpoole, eſq. captain in the navy, to Miſs Leake.

At Grantham, Mr. T. Chettle, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miſs Turner.

At Alford, Mr. W. Wilſon, cordwainer, to Miſs Schofield. — Alſo, Mr. Quamby, writing-maſter, of the free-ſchool, to Miſs Buckton, ſtationer.

Mr. Longſtaff, corn-merchant, of Morton, near Gainſborough, to Miſs Barker, of Matterſea-hall, Nottinghamſhire.—Mr. Moody, of Wragby, to Miſs Potter, of Lincoln.

At Gainſborough, J. Garfitt, eſq. banker, to Miſs Coates, daughter of J. Coates, eſq. —Mr. R. Thacker, grazier, of Swineſhead, to Miſs A. Wright, of Donnington.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Holden, hair-dreſſer.—Mrs. Laycock, wife of the Rev. Tillotſon Laycock.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Epworth, midwife. —Aged 76, J. Hunt, eſq.—Mrs. H. Parker, widow of the late Captain Joſeph Parker, formerly of Sunderland.

At Louth, aged 42, Mrs. Andrews, of the Red Lion inn.—Aged 33, Miſs F. Allenby, ſiſter to H. Allenby, eſq. of Kenwick Thorpe, near Louth.—Of a dropſy, Mr. Baron.

At North Thoreſby, Mr. Paddiſon, publican.

At Harpſwell, near Gainſborough, the Rev. T. Dawſon, perpetual curate.

At Greatford, Titus Livie, esq. formerly of the navy, and several years store-keeper at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

At East Lound, near Gainsborough, aged 26, Mr. J. Yowe, surgeon.

Aged 84, the Rev. T. Wilson, of Market Raisin, vicar of Middle Rasen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at Leicester, the Rev. Mr. W. Wales Horne, dissenting-minister of that place was tried and convicted, before a special jury, of uttering in company the following expressions: "We may as well pay a million a-year to Bonaparte as to his present Majesty;" and for drinking the following toast, "Here's to our friends over the water." In the indictment were laid several other expressions of a similar tendency.—Mr. Horne will be brought up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench next term.

Married.] Mr. W. Adams, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Daniel, of Colchester.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. W. Fellowes, to Mrs. Barlowe, widow, of Newcastle.

Died.] At Leicester, in her 83d year, Mrs. E. Ireland, widow of the late Mr. Ireland, bookseller.—In her 84th year, Mrs Wheatley.—In his 68th year, J. Stockdale, esq. proctor, and near forty years deputy-registrar of the archdeaconal court of Leicester; he was deservedly respected as a gentleman of exact punctuality in business, and a steady and liberal friend to the poor.

At the Earl of Harborough's, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, widow of the late General Monckton.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Miss M. Holland, of Loughborough; a young lady of great personal beauty, combined with the most amiable manners, and a truly serious and religious disposition of mind.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Hill, of Butterhill.

At Mayfield, Mr. F. H. Buxton, to Miss Heming, eldest daughter of Major Heming, of the Staffordshire militia.—Mr. Fawcett, of the Staffordshire theatre, to Miss C. Jenkinson, of Stafford.

At Litchfield, Mr. W. Morgan, bookseller, to Miss Ward.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Hammersley, saddler, to Mrs. E. Marshall.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. Cotton, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Cotton.

At Walsall, Mrs. Howell.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Curtis.

At Kinfare, aged 63, T. Raybould, esq.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Bennet, wife of Mr. G. Bennet, attorney.—Mr. S. Saunders.

At Burslem, of a deep decline, aged 23, Mr. L. Heath, jun. manufacturer of earthenware.

Mrs. Cure, of Stoneleigh.—Aged 93, Mr. E. Ward, of Coppenhall, near Stafford.—He had smoked a pipe, and just finished drinking a pint of ale, while sitting by the fire-side, when the cup fell from his hand, and he expired without a sigh.

WARWICKSHIRE.

It appears from an advertisement published in the Birmingham Commercial Herald of April 9th, that in the year 1667, Mr. John Billingley, of Birmingham, granted and devised, by his will, a certain property, consisting of two freehold-houses in Deritend, upon trust, "that the rents thereof should be applied in the purchase of bread, to be distributed weekly among the poorest inhabitants of the townships of Birmingham, Deritend and Bordesley." It further appears, (as being incontestibly shewn and proved by the existing accounts of the several trustees successively, that, from the original date of the grant to the present period, "the proceeds of the trust-estate have been faithfully appropriated, agreeably to the charitable intentions of the donor; whereby many thousands of distressed families have been essentially relieved, &c. &c." The trustees for the time being, however, have found themselves indispensably obliged of late to draw up a representation of the present state and circumstances of the trust-estate, and submit the same to the consideration of the charitable and well-disposed persons of the town of Birmingham; as it likewise appears that the said estate, consisting principally of old buildings, is, from length of time, become very ruinous, "insomuch, that the produce has been already found inadequate to the ordinary expenditure, &c. &c. and that they have hitherto, by a voluntary contribution among themselves only, supplied the deficiency, whereby they find themselves burdened by an increasing expence, and pressing too severely upon a few individuals, in a matter of public concern." &c. &c.—A contribution by voluntary donations, &c. &c. is therefore earnestly solicited, in aid of the above charity, and with a view to raise a sufficient fund for the necessary reparation of the trust-estate, without which very desirable relief, it is very much to be feared, and highly probable, that the abovesaid old buildings will shortly become untenantable, &c. &c.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. M. Pearsall, ironmonger, to Mrs. Chatterley.—Mr. Simpson, to Miss Anderson, of Moseley-green.—Mr. C. Sharpe, printer, to Miss M. Kempson.—Mr. J. [illegible]klin, button-maker, to Miss Crane.

At Dodderhill, Mr. W. Price, timber-merchant, to Miss E. Randle, third daughter of Mr. W. Randle.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. E. Marsh, grocer and tea dealer.—Mrs. Hen[illegible], grocer.—In his 66th year, [illegible] T. Cooper, generally respected [illegible] man [illegible] truly benevolent disposition, and patriotic spirit. To his strenuous exertions the inhabitants of Birmingham are particularly indebted for the land obtained on Birmingham heath, and Key hill, for the use of the poor and the charity-school.

Mrs.

Mrs. Hodgkins.—Mr. M. Holbeache, sen. silkman, of Bristol, late of Coventry.—Miss A. Callow, and Mr. J. Hughes, both of Ashted.—Aged 75, Mr. Jae. Joel.—Mrs. E. Ansell.—Aged 62, Mr. Zech. Thompson, bell-founder, &c.—Mr. Wakefield, upholsterer.—Mr. J. White, steel toymaker.—Mrs. Woodward, wife of Mr. Woodward, musical-instrument-maker.—Miss E. Shaw, of Birmingham heath.—Mrs. Lynehall, of Digbeth.—Aged 24, Mrs. Dalton.—Mr. J. Dand, salesman.—Mrs. Lightwood.

At Coventry, Mr. Shenton.—Mrs. M. Nixon, a Quaker.—Mr. J. Hancock, broker.—Mr. J. Downing, plumber, &c.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgnorth, Mr Skey, of London, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Mr. Jones, an associate in the Bridgnorth and Worcester wherries, and other vessels trading on the river Severn.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 82, Mrs. Broughall, mother of Mr Broughall, of the Red-lion-inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. Pryce, mother of Mr. Pryce, of the Gallet.—Mr. G. Jones, barge-owner.—Mr. J. Jenks, many years a steady member of the Methodist-societies, in this town; while living, as well as in his dying moments, he evinced a firm conviction of the truths of revealed religion.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Milner, butcher.—Mrs. Roe, of the Cross-keys-inn.

At Wem, Mrs. Garbett.

At Netley, aged 100 years, 6 months, and 13 days, Mr. T. Glover.

At Broseley, Mrs. Prestwich.

At Ruthim, the Rev. W. Parry, warden of that place, vicar of Llanfair, &c.—Mrs. Parry, relict of the above Mr. Parry; the great personal attractions of this lady, in early life, drew from the discriminating pen of Lord Lyttleton, the appellation of "the Fair Maid of Bala:" the latter portion of her life was principally devoted to the solace of an affectionate husband, and when her sole worldly stay was removed, her fall followed of course: she survived Mr. Parry, only 8 days.

At Faintree, Mrs. Pardoe, widow.

At Waters Upton, Mr. Ford, timber-merchant of Ketley.

At Stottesden, aged 80, the Rev. J. Bell, 46 years resident vicar of that parish.—Lately, in London, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Tomkyns, widow, late of Oswestry, and mother of the late Mrs. Bond Hopkyns, of Pain's-hill, Surry.—Mr. J. Hiles, jun. of Walcetmilly.—Mrs. Walmsley, of Hardwick's Grange.—Suddenly, Mr. Parton, farmer, of Weston.—Mr. J. Harris, jun. of Moreton Corbett.—Mr. Jackson, corn-master, of Cleobury Mortimer.—Lately, at the Rev. Mr. Hornes, Hotham, Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late T. Lloyd, esq. of Tresnant, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. Light, farmer, of very considerable property, of Soudley; as he was proceeding to Newport, on business, he met a waggon, loaded with coals, that was passing on to the town, and having deliberately thrown off his hat, and cooly stroaked the hair of his face, with a horrid resolution, and astonishing composure, he suddenly and precipitately placed his head close to one of the wheels (notwithstanding the shouts and cries of two persons who were near him) when the wheel almost instantly passed over him, and crushed his head literally to atoms: his brains presented a spectacle too shocking for description. The above dreadful act of suicide was probably perpetrated in a fit of lunacy; as it appears that this same person, some years ago, cut his throat, in a dreadful manner, but was recovered by good surgical aid: rumour, however, attributes it to a disposition extremely avaricious, combined with a recent disappointment, in the purchase of a farm.

At Bronkyddon, in Montgomeryshire, in his 49th year, T. Simcocks, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Freeman, of Hamnesh, in this county, to Miss A. Lane, of Tenbury.—E. Patteshall, esq, of Allensmore, to Miss Ingram, of Burford, in Shropshire.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Jenkins, to Miss Williams, of Bath.

At Monmouth, Mr. G. Roberts, to Miss M. Pearce, daughter of Capt. Pearce, of the Monmouth and Brecon militia.—Mr. J. Powell, of the Saracen's-head-tavern, to Miss M. Mainwaring.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Howells, of the Tanbrook.

At Fownhope, near Hereford, Mr. J. Winter, farmer.

At Ivington-park, near Leominster, E. Jennings, esq. formerly a hop-merchant, of Worcester.—Mr. T. Drew, farmer, of Ogle Pitchard.

At Monmouth, Mr. J. Bowyer.

At Newport, in Monmouthshire, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. E. Harris, maltster.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Feckenham, Mr. Thomas, to Miss Humphreys.

At Worcestershire, D. Poole, esq of Ackworth, in Yorkshire, to Miss Hartley.

At Ledbury, Mr G. Taylor, of the Feathers-inn, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Gloucester.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Hughes, third son of the late Mr. J. Hughes, farmer, of Leigh.—While on a visit in this city, Miss J. Lafone, daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Lafone, merchant, of Liverpool.—Mr. Claston, of Sidbury.—Mrs. Chambers of the Worcester theatre.—Mrs M. Hart, daughter of the late Rev. G. Hart, of Stoulton.

At Evesham, the Rev. Joseph Jennings.

At Tenbury, Mrs. A. Holland, spinster.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Norbury, a virtuous, good woman, and a real rational Christian, who died in the true faith of the Gospel, and in charity with all mankind.—Mr. Phillips, farmer, of Buckland.

GLOU-

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married] Joseph Wathen, esq eldest son of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Woodchester, high sheriff of this county, to Miss Catherine Caruthers, daughter of the late W. Caruthers, esq. of Browushill, in the said county.

At Gloucester, Mr. Dowling, of the King's Head inn, to Miss Golter, of Perty France.

At Cam, near Dursley, Mr W. Underwood, to Miss Knight —Mr. J. Cox Bower, of Newent, to Mrs. E. Rawlings, of Upleadon.

At Cirencester, Mr. T. Paget, master-builder, to Mrs. Brewer, widow

Died] At Gloucester, of a mortification in his arm, Mr T. Dill, brother of Mr. Dill, pork butcher.—In his 75th year, the Rev. S. Lysons, A. M. 48 years rector of Rodmarton, &c.—Mrs M Cox, mother of Mr. D. Cox, chemist.—Mrs. Smith, of Higham.

At Cirencester, aged upwards of 80, R. Sandford, esq.

At Cheltenham, Forrester Rose, esq. of Olive Bank, county of Mid Lothian, Scotland.

At Marshfield, Mrs. Freeme, wife of Mr. J. Freeme, attorney.

At Longhope, Mrs. Young —In her 76th year, Mrs. C. Hayward, widow, of Wallsworth-hall; a lady that was highly respected as a great patroness to many public and private charitable institutions, &c.

At Church Downe, aged 79, Mr. Clarke, formerly an eminent maltster, of Gloucester.

At Randwich, Mr. C. Holder, butcher.—Aged upwards of 80, Mr. G. Pyke, woolstapler, late of Tetbury.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Oxford, Mr. W. Law, taylor and habit-maker, to Miss G. Catharine.

Died.] At Oxford, Miss M. Clarke, formerly of the Pheasant public-house.—Aged 37, Mr. J. Williams, painter and print-seller. —Aged 40, Mrs. Hayes.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Mander, master of the Coach and Horses public-house.—Mrs. R. Pinnell, wife of Mr. J. Pinnell, jun. of Westwell.

At his house, near Woodstock, in his 81st year, T. Walker, esq. receiver-general of the land tax, and principal associate in the university and city of Oxford bank.

Mrs. Brookes, of Chadlington.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle, that several workmen are now employed on Pembroke Leys, in the town of Cambridge, in laying the ground for the scite of Downing-college, the erection of which is expected to commence in the course of the ensuing summer.

Married] Mr. W Linton, of Long Stanton, to Miss Read, of Willingham.

At Wisbeach, Mr. G. Bullen, youngest son of J. Bullen, esq. of Barnwell Priory, to Miss S. Thompson.—Mr. Fyson, of Worlington, to Miss Knight, of Isleham, in this county.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. B. Cole, a master bricklayer; he went to his work in his usual state of apparent health, when he suddenly dropped down, and was taken up dead.

At his house in Woburn-park, Mr. W. Martin, for more than 50 years kitchen gardener to the two late Dukes, and to the present Duke, of Bedford.—In his 83d year, Mr. G. Crowe, of Wilbarton.

At Toft, in her 86th year, Mrs. Trant, sen.

At Elton, Huntingdonshire, in his 88th year, Mr. H Crofts, formerly of Stoke Doyle, Northamptonshire, where he was agent to the successive proprietors of that estate for the space of 47 years, but had retired from thence upon its being sold.

NORFOLK.

Married] At Norwich, Mr. J. Gill, cabinet-maker, to Miss R Wake, of Pulham. —Mr. J. Page, man's mercer, to Miss Creasy.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Uttings, upholsterer, to Miss Hotting, of Long Stratton.

Died.] At Norwich, in his 46th year, Mr. J. Schuldham, woollen-draper.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, chemist, of North Walsham.—Of a decline, in her 25th year, Miss E. Wilson.—Aged 62, Mrs. E. Gardiner, wife of Mr. M. Gardiner, tailor.—Aged 73, Mrs. Ibbott, many years a favourite actress on the Norwich stage; she had retired from the stage about 15 years, and was at the time of her decease a proprietor of the theatre.

Aged 43, Quarter-master Greenwood, of the 24th regiment of foot, quartered in barracks in this city.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Tillet, gingerbread-baker.—Mr. Mason, excise-man. —Aged 61, Mr. Edward Christian, of high profession and respectability as a dancing-master in this city and county.—Aged 80, Mr. Field.—Aged 72, Mr. Kent, shoemaker. —Aged 60, Mr. Ayton, baker.—Aged 29, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. T. Eaton, silk-mercer.—Aged 59, Mrs. S. Morton, of the Lamb Inn.

At Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 54, Mrs. E. Cock, widow of the late Mr. J. Cock, wine-merchant; she survived her husband only nine weeks.

Aged 21, Miss Mayes, of Caistor, near Yarmouth.

At Swaffham, aged 27, Mr. S. Coke, cordwainer.

At Diss, aged 45, Mrs. Fulcher, wife of Mr. T. Fulcher, jun.

At Lakenham, in his 59th year, Mr. A. Burch.

At Beccles, in her 95th year, Mary Piper, who had been supported by a large numb[illegible] friends during the last 60 years of [illegible]e, in all which time, [illegible] well [illegible] in her last moments, she refused [illegible]hed, in consequence of a certain vow she had made on leaving her native county, Worcestershire. In a bag were found 6 guineas, which she had laid up to pay the charges of her interment, making signs to the box which contained it, on her departing this life.

At

At Lound, in his 88th year, Mr. Jenner, sen.

At Catton, Mrs. E. Brett, formerly of Norwich.

At Edgefield, aged 63, Mrs. Theodorick, wife of Mr. Theodorick, surgeon.—Aged 65, Mrs. Wall, of Kirstead.

At Sizeland, near Loddon, aged 67, Mr. J. Lark, formerly master of the Star-inn, city of Norwich.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Franklyn, of Tittleshall.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Chambers, merchant and miller, of Exning.—In his 17th year, Mr. W. Fisher, of Wymondham-park.—Aged 34, Mrs. Rose, of North Basham.

At Pulham-market, the Rev. Mr. Etheridge, rector of Clenchwarton.

At Brockdish, in her 70th year, Mrs. Dyson.

At Surlingham, aged 83, Mr. J. Grey, farmer.

At Melton, aged 78, Mrs. E. Carr.

At Coltishall, in his 38th year, the Rev. Robert Ficklin, rector of Croftwick, &c.—G. Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham-hall.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, T. Fr. Nicolay, Esq. to Miss S. F. Burroughs, daughter of the late Archdeacon Burroughs.—C. F. O'Donnell, esq. adjutant of the 18th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss S. Marley.

At Ipswich, Mr. G. Greene, to Miss M. Nottcutt, seventh daughter of Mr. W. Nottcutt, linen-draper.—Mr. T. Cobbold, to Miss Trapnell.—Mr. J. Mulley, jun. farmer, to Miss A. Brundish, both of Great Welnetham.

Died.] At Bury, aged 44, Mr. Ant. Thacker, brother to Mr. J. Thacker, brewer.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Frost, formerly a woolcomber.

At Ipswich, aged 70, J. Hayward, gent.—Aged 82, rear-admiral T. Hallam, esq.

At Bardwell, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Pall, formerly of North Walsham.

At Coot-hill, in Ireland, B. P. Gurdon, esq. cornet of the 6th regiment dragoon guards, eldest son of the Rev. P. Gurdon, of Affington-hall, in this county.

At St. Raddishall, aged 77, Mr. W. Pryke, farmer, formerly of Depden Elms.—Mr. Rudland, surgeon, of Walton.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. G. Barnard, farmer, of Hockley, to Miss Brewitt, of Rochford.—Mr. H. Edwards, confectioner, &c. of Raleigh, to Miss Franks, of Fryerning.—Mr. J. Porter, shipping-butcher, of Rotherhithe, London, to Miss Osbourne, of Bradwell.—B. Cotton, jun. esq. of Weebread, to Miss H. Willett, of Ipswich.

At Maldon, Mr. J. Pond, comptroller of the customs, to Miss Sparks.—The Rev. J. Drake, minister of Steeple Bumstead, to Miss Jackson, of Stapleford, Herts.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 22, Mr. G. R. Andrews.

At Colchester, Mr. W. Sudell, attorney.—Mr. J. Goslyn, of the custom-house, and land-surveyor.

At Harwich, suddenly, Mr. M. Hatt, mariner, belonging to the custom-house.—Suddenly, of a fright, occasioned by the circumstance of some linen catching fire, Mrs. F. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, mariner.

At Maldon, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Drake, merchant.—In her 85th year, Mrs. S. Carter, widow, late of Goldhanger.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Saunders, formerly of the Cock-and-Bell public-house.

At Coggleshall, Mrs. Levitt, of the Abbey-farm.

At Dunmow, in her 95th year, Mrs. M. Rayner, relict of the late Mr. Smeeth Rayner, surgeon.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. P. Smith.

Suddenly, after attending divine service twice the same day, aged 70, Mr. R. Sorrell, of Little Baddow.—Mr. Gibling, farmer, of Bendysh-hall, Hempstead.—Mr. R. Perry, of Ingatestone.—Mr. C. Eve, of Diggin's-farm, in Willingall Doe.—Aged 79, Mr J. Jackson, of St. Osyth.—Mr. S. Wilson, a considerable farmer, of Great Clacton.

KENT.

Married.] In the Isle of Sheppey, Lieutenant Hughes, of the navy, to Miss Clay, of Sheerness.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. Sayer, of Feversham, to Miss M. Johncock, second daughter of the late Mr. Johncock, of Hearne hill.—Mr. R. Pettman, to Miss Farley, of Folkestone.—Mr. Dewell, jun. to Miss White, daughter of Mr. White, upholsterer.—Mr. W. Lees, to Miss Robinson, both of Lynstead.—T. W. Payler, esq. of Reden, to Miss Wynne, sister to Ed. M. Wynne, esq. of Acton, in Yorkshire.

At Wingham, Mr. W. Allen, millwright, to Miss A. Fowle.

At Stelling, Mr. T. Marsh, maltster, to Miss L. Kemp.

At St. Lawrence, in this county, J. Wheatley, esq. captain of the Nottinghamshire regiment, to Miss Miller, only daughter of the late Sir John Riggs, bart.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mr. T. Cramp, baptist-minister, to Mrs. Browning, late of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 18, Mr. C. Kirkby, youngest son of Mr. G. Kirby, printer.—Mr. Tilly, one of the lay-clerks of the cathedral.—Mrs. Thompson, formerly a grocer in Mercey-lane.

At Maidstone, R. Holloway, esq.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson, blacksmith.—In his 43d year, Mr. W. G. Sedgwick.

At Sandwich, the Rev. W. Thomas, vicar of Mary's.

At Margate, Miss Curling, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Curling.—In his 82d year, H. Jeffard, esq.

At Rye, in his 85th year, T. Lamb, esq.

At

At Dover, Mr W. Polhill, pawnbroker.

At Hythe, in his 79th year, Mr. J. Puckle.

At Folkestone, suddenly, aged 53, Mr. T. Gittins.

At Wye, Mr. J. Ryall, landlord of the King's Head inn.

At Smarden, aged 77, Mr. B. Hosmett, sen.—Mr. J. Powell, sen. surgeon.

At Reculver, the Rev. R. Morgan, vicar of that place, with Hoath annexed.

In London, Mr. R. West, timber-merchant, of Maidstone.

At Shorncliff, A. D. Cameron, esq. captain in the 95th, or rifle-corps.

In his 70th year, G. Russell, esq. of Longlands.—Mr. Lindwell, butcher, of Strood.

At Pennypott, in the parish of Waltham, in his 89th year, Mr. T. Culling.

At Boughton-place, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ann Harrison, widow, and a truly good woman.

At Molash, Mrs. Longley, wife of Mr. Longley, landlord of the George public-house.

At Warehorn, Mrs. Waddell.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At East Grinstead, Mr. Collins, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Bailey, of Eartham.

At Horsham, Mr. Read, architect, to Miss Wood.

Died.] At Lewes, suddenly, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. Bull, huckster.—And on the following day, in the same manner, and of a similar complaint, Mrs. Duly, wife of Mr. Duly, writer.

At Brighton, Mr. Sicklemore, governor of the poor-house.

At Horsham, Mr. W. Murrell, master of the Crown inn.

At Seaford, B. Quarterly, esq. a lieutenant in the South Hants militia.

At Cuckfield, Mr. W. Coppard, farmer.

Mr. Cleaver, painter, of Rottingdean. Returning home from Brighton, where he had been keeping his holidays, he inadvertently missed the foot track, near Black Rock, and was precipitated down the cliff, a perpendicular height of 54 feet, where he lay from Tuesday night till Thursday morning, when he was found by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, alive, and without any broken bones, but with his eyes closed, and a stone so hard clenched in one hand, that it was not extricated without great difficulty; his temple exhibited a bruise, and he laboured under the total loss of his speech and senses. Hopes were, however, for some time entertained of his recovery, having been removed back to Brighton, and placed under medical care. This young man languished until the Thursday following, and then expired.

At Southover, Mrs. Smith, an elderly widow lady.

At Stockport, near Chichester, in his 86th year, Mr. Joseph Godman. Few persons in a private station have had a juster claim to commemoration than the subject of this article. Placed, at an early age, in a situation in which he thought it his duty to labour with his hands, Mr. Godman actually did labour, while health and strength lasted, with as much assiduity as if his subsistence had depended on his industry; at the same time his personal expences and indulgencies were extremely small. In these exertions, and these privations, and in the exercise of a lucrative business, it might be supposed that the accumulation of wealth was his object, and that he succeeded in attaining it; the reverse of this was the fact. The object of his more generous aim was, that by so labouring he might support the weak. Never forgotten or unheeded by him were the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." His benefactions were most extensive. He willingly suffered no object of compassion to leave his gate unrelieved. By his bounty and his credit he assisted a very numerous description of persons who were far above a state of mendicity. He exercised an hospitality, plain, indeed, and unostentatious, but of the most liberal kind. His indulgence and generosity to his younger relatives, can never be effaced from their remembrance. To say that in all his dealings he preserved the strictest integrity, is saying very little: he never sought his own advantage, but always that of his neighbour, and often that of persons whose sinister intentions the singleness of his own heart did not permit him to suspect. As his early education was by no means neglected, so throughout life he took great pleasure in cultivating his mind, and acquiring every kind of knowledge that was within his reach. His curiosity was always active. The principal facts in history, remarkable productions of nature or art, and extraordinary narratives of travellers and adventurers, were to him never-failing sources of amusement, and objects of interest. His religious and political principles were, in all points, suitable to the rest of his character. He abhorred intolerance, oppression, and injustice, of every kind. He was the genuine disciple of a school which is now nearly extinct, and of which, except in the record of history, the remembrance will soon be lost. He was an Old Whig, a Dissenter, and a Unitarian; and perhaps it is not saying too much to affirm, that the influence of his character contributed, in his neighbourhood, to lessen the unpopularity generally attached to his opinions. His senses and faculties continued almost unimpaired to nearly the end of life. From his undeviating temperance, from his consciousness of possessing and meriting the love of all good men, and from never having had his spirits worn by the anxieties incident to selfish pursuits, he maintained amid much bodily infirmity, and almost to his latest hour, a cheerfulness, and even a boyish sportiveness of mind and temper of which there

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are few examples. His dismissal from the world was the easiest possible: he seemed merely to cease to breathe. Thus was his death, in all respects, the death of the righteous; and consonant to his tranquil, blameless, and beneficent life.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fareham, Dr. Middleton, M.D. of Southampton, to Miss Stares, daughter of Thomas Stares, esq. of Wallington-park, in this county.

At Portsmouth, J. Garter, esq. chief magistrate of the borough, surveyor of the customs at the port, and brother of Sir John Carter, to Miss Gibbons, daughter of Mr. Gibbons, cutler.

At Ringwood, J. Townshend, esq. late of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Joanna Theddam.

At Soberton, Mr. W. Pistall, stone-cutter, in London, to Miss Peskett, of Blacknest-farm.

Died.] At his seat, at Old Alresford, in the 73d year of his age, William Shirreff, esq. a general of his Majesty's forces. This meritorious officer served in America with great reputation, and distinguished himself there for several years, by his gallant behaviour on numerous occasions. He possessed many virtues: tender and affectionate towards his family; faithful and sincere to his friends; benevolent and generous to the poor, he was universally respected and admired. To the extensive qualifications requisite to form the *soldier*, he added the elegant manners of a *gentleman*; and his politeness, and hospitality (in which he was excelled by few) had so endeared him to a large circle of friends, and acquaintance, that his death will be long and justly lamented by the whole neighbourhood in which he lived, and to which he proved a valuable acquisition, and by society, of which he was an active and well principled member.

At Portsmouth, aged 63 years, Anthony Atcheson, esq. one of the burgesses of that corporation; his remains were interred in the centre aisle of the parish-church of Portsmouth, and his funeral was attended by the mayor, and some of the aldermen and burgesses, of that borough, and a few select friends. His death is greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, to whom he had endeared himself by the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, and the gentleness of his manners. He has left issue one son, Nat. Atcheson, esq. F.A.S. P.R.I.

At Boldre, near Lymington, the Rev. William Gilpin, prebendary of Salisbury, vicar of Boldre, in the New-forest, and well known for his various publications (among which his Lectures on the Church Catechism possess infinite merit, and are much esteemed) at the advanced age of 80 years. His life was most exemplary: and few men have left behind them a higher character for wisdom, piety, and virtue.

At Southampton, Mr. Hunt.—Mr. Channell.—Mr. R. Suckett, block-maker.—Aged 79, Mr. Cooper Hunt, late of Weston and Park farm, near Titchfield.

At Havant, Mrs. Butterfield, wife of Capt. Butterfield of the navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, the Rev. J. Bell, to Miss M. A. Collinson, of Lombard-street, London.

Mr. N. Whitcombe, of Alderney, in Gloucestershire, to Miss S. Stoner, of Kingswood, in this county.—Mr. J. Bathe, of Elcombe, in this county, to Miss L. Potts, of Greek-street, London.

Died.] At Winterstow, the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

At Imber, Miss Anne and Miss Susannah Wastfield, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wastfield, master of a very respectable boarding-school, &c.

At Marlborough, Mrs Merryman, wife of Mr. Merryman, sen.—Mrs. Bailey.

At Wardour-castle, Mr. G. Beeston.—Aged 91, Mrs. Lee, of Wormwood-house.

At Greenwich, Miss Harold, daughter of Mr. Harold, printer, of Marlborough.

Mrs. Pyne, of Oving-house, Buckinghamshire.

At a very advanced age, at Duncombe, near Chippenham, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Mr. S. Wood, sen. clothier, of Painswick, and mother of the late Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.—Mrs. Shipton, widow of the late Mr. J. Shipton, one of the Duke of Marlborough's stewards for the estates belonging to his Grace in Wiltshire.

At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Emanuel May, B. D. rector of Baverstock, in this county.

At Malmesbury, aged 59, Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. R. Robins, attorney.

At Keynham, Miss M. A. Landowne.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. J. Wyatt, of New Bridge-street, to Miss A. Wyatt, of Ives-house, Maidenhead.—Mr. Bayley, linen-draper, of Windsor, to Miss Burton, of Henley.

At Thatcham, the Rev. S. Slocock, curate of the parish, to Miss A. Argyle, of Newbury.

At Wargrave, Mr. J. Lilley, of London, to Miss E. C. Smith.

At Egham, Ensign Storer, of the 51st regiment of foot, to Miss Jud. Browne, of Foster-house.

Died.] At Reading, S. Flory, esq.—Mr. T. Miles.

Mr. Osbourne, wharfinger; justly esteemed as a man of strict integrity.

In an advanced age, Mr. H. T. Higgs, upholsterer.

At Windsor, T. Loathes, esq. many years alderman and chamberlain of that corporation.

At Maidenhead, in her 83d year, Mrs. Anne Day.—Mr. W. Taylor.

At Wantage, Mrs. P. S. Barr, wife of Mr. J. Barr, attorney.

At Wallingford, in her 76th year, Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late R. Hunter, esq. alderman, and justice of peace for the county. —Mrs. Mann, of Sunning-hill.—A. Blane, esq. of Burghfield.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 22, Miss Bunny, daughter of Mr. Bunny, surgeon, of Newbury.

At Winchmore-hill, in her 18th year, Miss Morrison, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Hyde, of Hyde-end.

Mrs. March, of Salt Hill.—Miss M. Ledwell, second daughter of J. Ledwell, esq. of North Town, near Maidenhead.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, G. Augustus Simpson, esq. to Miss Bateman, of Bedford, county of Kerry, in Ireland.—B. Jones, esq. to Miss M. Bullock, of Pensford.

At Bristol, Mr. H. Venton, cordwainer, to Miss Martha Hodges.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Wiltshire.—Mr. J. R. Webb, son of Mr J. S. Webb, glover. —Mr. J. Lewis, accountant.—Mr. J. Shephard, hosier.—Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. H Jones, maltster.—Mrs. Lewis, widow. —Mrs. Ellis.—Mrs. Griffith, late of Nailsworth.

At Bath, Mrs. Gape, widow. — Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. Reeves, sen. late a grocer.—E. Whitwell, esq.—A. Swindon, esq. brother to the late Lord Swindon, one of the judges of the court of session in Scotland.—Mrs. Barratt, wife of Mr. Barratt, bookseller.

Aged 77, Mrs. S. M. Napier, aunt to the late E. B. Napier, esq. of Pyle-house, in this county.

At Clifton, J. Clostwick, esq. formerly a governor in the Dutch East India Company's service, and brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Molesworth.

At his house in Brecon, South Wales, Mr. T. Watkin, an able mathematician, and formerly an assistant in the late Mr. Canton's academy, Spital-square, London, and afterwards a teacher at Eton College. He had, for several years past, retired from the exercise of his professional employments.

Mrs A. Davies, of Neuadd-fawr, Carmarthenshire.

At the Hay, Brecknockshire, Mr. T. Davies, postmaster, and for nearly fifty years master of the Black Lion inn.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Blandford, F. Schuyler, esq. to Miss Feaver, of Woolland.

At Evershot, Mr. Shitler, to Miss H. Chubb.

Died.] After a tedious and very painful decline of eighteen months, Mrs. Wm. Roe, of Blandford, aged 24, second daughter of Mr. Banister, of Bristol, and sister of the Rev. John Banister, of Wareham, in this county.

At Dorchester, in his 40th year, Mr. J. Green, maltster.

At Wimbourne, W. Deane, esq. attorney.

At Spettisbury-house, the Rev. C. Caterow, chaplain to the nuns there.—Mr. Reader, of Broadwinser.

At Markhall, Mr. R. George, a respectable farmer.

At Farrington, aged 61, Mr. T. Bedlow, farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] W. Dacres Adams, esq. M. P. for Totness, to Miss E. Wynell Mayow.

At Plymouth, Capt. Wynne, of the navy, to Miss Barton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Mackenzie, mother of Col. Mackenzie; she had lately completed, and celebrated with a select party of her friends, the anniversary of her hundredth year.—Mrs. Vanbrugh, widow. — Aged 93, Mrs. M. Churley, of Uffculm, mother of Mr. G. Churley, conveyancer, of Bristol.

At Dittisham, near Dartmouth, at the very great age of 104, Thomas Lock, a day labourer.

At Wincaunton, Mrs. Gutch, formerly of Bristol.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Captain Rooke, in the Levant-trade, to Miss M. Kendall, of Lostwithiel.

At Lostwithiel, the Rev. J. Baron, vicar, and one of the aldermen, of that borough.

At Bodmyn, Mr. S. Hext, attorney.

At Truro, of a cancer in his throat, Mr. C. Bennett, upwards of 40 years organist of that Church.

At Guernsey, aged 33, H. Hitchins, esq. son of Col. Hitchins, of Madron, near Penzance.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Hilton, rector of Mawgan.

At Port Elliot, St. Germains, of an inflammation in her chest, aged 69, within seven days of her late lord, and equally lamented, the accomplished, elegant, and beneficent Dowager Lady Elliot.

WALES.

An experiment was lately tried at Llanelly, by Mr. Henry Virian, engineer to Mr. Trevethick's patent-engines, by working the mine with stone coal, which promises an important acquisition to the proprietors of those works, hitherto unexpected. It appears that the experiment has been unsuccessfully attempted under boilers constructed in the ordinary way. The engine performed its operation for six hours, with all imaginable accuracy; only consuming 1cwt. 3qs. of coal, during that time, and executing the usual duty of four horses. Neither does the fire require to be disturbed, in order to maintain its quantum of heat, as is found necessary in the use of the coal. The success of this experiment therefore appears to arise from the formation

formation of the fire-place, which materially differs from that of any other; a consideration which will prove of no ſmall moment to the owners of ſuch property, in in-land ſituations.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Major Dunſmore, of the 75th foot, to Miſs Jane Scott, ſecond daughter of Charles Scott, eſq. of Wool.

Died.] Lately, at Montroſe, at a very advanced age, Thomas Orkney, a ſeaman, who had been a penſioner on the cheſt of Chatham, ſince the year 1739. He was then on board the Saliſbury-man-of-war, when a draught took place from that ſhip to man the Pearl, then going out with Lord Anſon, under whom he ſerved during his memorable voyage of circumnavigation; he retained the uſe of all his mental and corporeal faculties, till within a ſhort period prior to his death, and his appearance to the laſt was exactly uniform with the coſtume of ſeamen, in his early days.

At his ſeat, Dupplin-caſtle, in the county of Perth, after a lingering illneſs, Robert earl of Kinnoul, viſcount Dupplin, baron Hay. His lordſhip was the eldeſt ſon of the late Archbiſhop of York. He is ſucceded in his honours by his eldeſt ſon.

At Edinburgh, Robert Boſwell, eſq.

At Montroſe, Miſs Ramſay, ſiſter to Sir Alex. Ramſay Irvine, bart. of Balmain.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Caſtlemartyr, John Leſlie, eſq. banker, of Cork, to Miſs Catherine Hyde, ſecond daughter of John Hyde, eſq. of Cregg, co. Cork, ſiſter to Viſcounteſs Boyle.

In Dublin, in St. Peter's Church, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, to Miſs Maſon, the only daughter of Joſeph Maſon, eſq. of Crumlin.

Died.] Lately, in Dublin, Clement Taylor, eſq. formerly one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Maidſtone.

At Kilmurry, near Thomas-town, aged 98, the Counteſs-dowager of Carrick, ſiſter to the Earl of Shannon, and mother of the preſent Earl of Carrick. She was married to her firſt huſband, the late Earl of Carrick, in 1745, and he died 1774.

At Duncannon fort, near Waterford, Jas. Gilbert, eſq. captain in the royal regiment of artillery.

In Dublin, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. John Thompſon, merchant.

MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Spaniſh-town, in Jamaica, the Hon. Francis Rigby Brodbelt, eſq. to Miſs Milward, daughter of John Gardner Milward, eſq.

At Gibraltar, Captain Gardner, of the royal artillery, ſon of Lord Gardner, to Miſs Eliza Fyers, daughter of Colonel Fyers, commanding-engineer at Gibraltar.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Amboyna, Mr. George Henderſon, midſhipman in the Bombay marine, youngeſt ſon of the late Archibald Henderſon, eſq. of Glaſgow. This young man ſuffered a confinement of ſixteen months in Quimper priſon, during the reign of Robeſpierre, and there witneſſed the deaths of fifteen hundred of his countrymen, from want and ill uſage.

Unfortunately blown-up, on board the Caledonia country-ſhip, on the coaſt of Malabar, Mr. George Cranſton, fourth officer of the ſaid ſhip, and eldeſt ſon of Captain Cranſton, commander of the Marine Society's ſhip at Deptford. He had been in the King's ſervice during the latter part of laſt war; and, being a very promiſing young man in the line of his profeſſion, his premature loſs is the more deeply deplored by his parents and friends.

At Elberfeld, in Germany, in her 25th year, and far advanced in pregnancy, lady Sykes, wife of Sir Francis William Sykes, bart. of Baſildon-park, Berks, niece to the Ducheſs of Chandos, grand-daughter to the late, and niece to the preſent, Lord Henniker. Through her amiable diſpoſition, and motherly care of an infant-ſon afflicted with the ſcarlet fever, her ladyſhip fell a victim, to the great grief of her family, relatives, and numerous friends.

At Kirchberg, in Germany, after a very ſhort illneſs, both at the ſame time, Frederick Ewrard, the reigning Prince of Hohenlohe, and the Princeſs his conſort, born a Counteſs of Caſtel-Remling; the former had reached his 67th, and the latter her 69th year.

In the iſland of Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, Miſs E. Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of Dr. Arthur Robinſon, of that iſland; and, ſoon after, Mrs. E. Stewart Barclay, wife of the ſaid Dr. Arthur Robinſon.

At Naples, aged 87, Pater Negro, a reſpectable Capuchin Friar, who had paſſed upwards of 60 years amongſt the Chineſe in India, and amongſt the Negroes; and has converted upwards of 30,000 blacks to the Chriſtian faith.

At Piſa, Lady Mary Eyre, relict of Thomas Eyre, eſq. of Haſſop, in Derbyſhire, and ſiſter to the late Henry Earl Fauconberg.

On the 7th of September laſt, at Calcutta, William Archibald Edmonſtone, eſq. third Member of the Board of Trade, and eldeſt ſon of Sir Archibald Edmonſtone, Bart.

M. Kant. This philoſopher, whoſe metaphyſical doctrines have made ſo much noiſe on the Continent, and who died very lately, was carried to the grave by his diſciples. On his coffin, which was very richly mounted, was placed a ſepulchral urn, with this inſcription: *Cineres mortales immortali Kanti.* M. Schroter pronounced on him a funeral oration, and the muſicians of the theatre of Koeniſburg ſung a hymn to his memory.

In

In India, in action, at the battle of Delhi, under General Lake, on the 11th of September last, and in the twenty-first year of his age, Lieutenant William Preston, of the East India Company's forces, a native of Dublin, and son to William Preston, of that city. This young man possessed from nature an excellent understanding: it had been early cultivated by a classical education. He was well versed in the best Latin and Greek authors, and shewed that he was capable of feeling their beauties, by an elevation of sentiment, and a display of poetic talents, beyond his years. He had likewise made considerable proficiency in drawing and designing. He had been originally designed for one of the learned professions; but an ardent mind, and the prospect of more rapid advancement, in active life, led him to the profession of arms. After a residence of four years in India, where he escaped the dangers of a climate fatal to so many; he found an honourable end in the field of battle. The superior and manly sense, the accomplished and cultivated mind, and various talents of this youth, render his premature fate the more to be lamented, as he promised, had his life been spared to a riper period, to have become the pride of his relations, and an honour to his country and his profession; but it is the duty of man to bow submissive to the decrees of Providence. The only consolation remaining to an afflicted father, under this severe and sudden stroke, is the reflection, that, if the career of a beloved son was short, it was unstained by crime, and closed in glory.

At Wilna, David Pilchowsky, late professor of the university of Wilna, a knight of the order of St. Anne, and a commander of the order of Malta. He devoted his whole life to the sciences and literature, and enriched the Polish language by translations of Sallust and Seneca, besides many original works. Above all, however, his memory will be for ever dear to his countrymen, on account of a noble and truly benevolent establishment which he founded for the education of poor children.

On-board the Goliah, at sea, in consequence of a wound received in an action on the 8th of December last, Mr. Joseph Langston, first lieutenant of the royal marines, and son of Mr. Langston, of Aulcester, Warwickshire. The following account of Lieut. Langston, &c. from an officer on-board the Goliah, is so truly honourable to the principles and feelings of the deceased, that we beg leave to subjoin it in his own words: "He with Mr. Kent, the first lieutenant of the ship, had gallantly volunteered their services to cut off a small vessel that was standing in shore. Capt. Brisbane gave them two boats, with which they proceeded; and, as the small vessel escaped their vigilance, they determined not to come back without something: in consequence of this resolution, they attacked a large brig (the Rachel of Liverpool, captured by the French, and defended by French soldiers) and brought her out. It is impossible to do justice to your son's greatness of mind. The boat had just got along side, and Mr. Langston was on the gunwale ready to board; one hand (his left) having hold of the rigging, when a musquet was fired at him by a French soldier, which wounded him dreadfully in the right shoulder. A prodigious hemorrhage took place, and, from the nature of the service, it was a considerable time before the surgeon could possibly get to the relief of the wounded. Mr. Langston refused to be drest until a poor marine soldier (since dead of his wounds) had first had assistance: afterwards, every attention was paid him by all his messmates, and the greatest care taken of him by the surgeon and his assistants; and we had the happiness, as we thought, of seeing him do well, until the 23d of December at night, when the ship had a great deal of pitching motion, which is a very uneasy one, and unfortunately renewed the hemorrhage, by which it was understood that death must in the end ensue. This gave him time to settle his affairs, and make his peace with the Almighty, which he did in the most sincere, manly, and Christian-like manner; so that his resignation, fortitude, and patience, excited the astonishment of all. He lingered with hemorrhage till the 31st, when circumstances proving favourable for amputation, which he had much wished for some time, it was put in execution at the shoulder-joint. It was a forlorn hope at best; but our most anxious desire was that so gallant a man should be preserved for the comfort of his friends, and the good of the service. He bore the whole operation with fortitude and recollection; and expired, lamented by all the crew, a short time after its conclusion, being quite exhausted. He uniformly experienced every solace and friendly office in the power of his messmates, and the Captains Brisbane and Roby, to bestow, during his whole illness. We buried him with every military honour our situation would admit; it was impossible he could have too much. Lieut. Kent, who was in the same boat with him, succeeded in getting on board the vessel; but, when engaged with the enemy, he received five wounds, four of them with bayonets, and the fifth on the left temple with a sabre. He died on the twelfth day, a mortification having come on before it was possible to amputate."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

An ACCOUNT *of the* TOTAL NET PRODUCE, *paid into the* EXCHEQUER, *of the* DUTIES *of* CUSTOMS *in* GREAT BRITAIN; *distinguishing, as far as possible, the* PRODUCE *of every separate* ARTICLE, *the* DUTIES *on which have usually amounted to* 1,000*l. or more, in the* FOUR QUARTERS, *ending the* 5*th of* JANUARY, 1804.*

CUSTOMS.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE	SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.		£.
Almonds, Bitter	791	Earthenware, Unrated	1,864
——— Jordan	2,281	Elephants Teeth	2,742
——— not Jordan	5,833	Feathers for Beds	13,013
Aloes	1,016	——— Ostrich, Undrest	2,060
Anchovies	1,592	Figs	4,938
Argol	1,193	Flax, Rough	2,094
Ashes, Pearl and Pot	10,494	Galls	1,264
Barilla	51,732	Ginger, Dry	1,037
Bark, Oak	2,696	Ginseng	903
Beads, Coral	324	Glass Plates	6,970
Beer, Spruce	2,156	Gum Arabic	1,258
Berries, Juniper	2,395	—— Senega	1,099
——— Yellow	3,056	—— Tragacanth	1,109
Books	4,811	Hair, Ox or Cow	1,583
Borax	932	—— Goat	759
Bottles, Glass	2,827	—— Horse	1,956
Boxes, Pill	1,138	Hats, Chip	6,164
Brimstone	17,655	—— Straw	2,876
Bristles, Undrest	10,002	Hemp, Rough	197,443
Bugle, Great	1,485	HIDES.	
Camphire	876	Buffalo	1,933
Cantharides	502	Cow or Ox	8,706
Capers	742	——— Tanned	8,257
Carpets, Turkey	3,229	Horse	3,140
Cassia Lignea	2,361	Losh	11,283
China Ware	947		
Cinnamon	674	Jalap	3,287
Cloves	2,890	Incle, Wrought	1,808
Cochineal	9,756	Indigo	37,092
Cocoa	1,533	Iron, Bar	159,012
Coffee	8,842	—— Cast	1,161
Copper, Unwrought	402	Isinglass	1,074
Cordage	4,282	Kelp	1,934
Cork	7,340	Lace Thread	2,894
CORN.		Lemons and Oranges	27,833
Oats	2,245	LINEN.	
Wheat	7,179	Cambric	8,812
Wheat Flour	8,268	Canvas, Hessens	9,271
		——— Spruce	6,372
Cortex Peruvianus	1,382	Damask Tabling, Silesia	3,001
Cream of Tartar	2,327	——— Towelling and Napkins, Silesia	582
Currants	135,308		

* We shall, in future, insert in our Commercial Report, correct copies of all the authentic Public Documents which illustrate the state of the trade and commerce of these kingdoms. —We invite, once more, Communications from Manufacturers relative to the State and Progress of particular Branches of Trade.

SPECIES

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
Drilling	3,044
Germany Narrow	33,704
RUSSIA LINEN,	
Not exceeding 22½ Inches broad	8,583
Exceeding 22½ and not exceed. 31½	31,328
Exceeding 31½ and not exceed. 36	1,893
Exceeding 36 and not exceeding 45	7,490
Towelling and Napkining	964
Unrated, Checqued, &c.	231
Liquorice Root	4,211
Mace	1,347
Madder	5,424
—— Roots	1,758
Mats of Ruſſia	6,698
Mother of Pearl Shells	2,461
Nutmegs	7,142
Nuts, Cheſnuts	1,318
—— Small	4,682
OIL.	
Ordinary Olive	44,539
Palm	4,400
Salad	10,349
Train	15,499
Turpentine	6,507
Opium	5,481
Oyſters	3,043
Paper	2,661
—— Scaleboards	1,659
Pearls	1,314
Pepper	52,400
Pictures	7,334
PIECE GOODS OF INDIA.	
Calicoes	26,995
Muſlins	51,911
Nankeens	17,079
Prohibited	10,523
Pimento	7,653
Pitch	1,411
Prunes	10,054
Quickſilver	1,904
Rags	1,886
RAISINS.	
Belvedere	1,785
Denia	51,578
Lexia	11,736
Lipari	4,241
Smyrna	7,804
Solis	23,427
Rhubarb	3,244
Rice	12,054
Roſin	682
Saccharum Saturni	884
Saffron	1,782

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
Sarſaparilla	1,554
Seeds, Anniſeed	747
—— Clover	14,383
—— Linſeed	10,604
Sena	3,216
Shawls of India	2,653
Ships Hulls and Materials	5,953
Shumac	2,570
SILK.	
Knubs or Huſks	1,660
RAW. Of Bengal	43,567
RAW. Of China	16,577
RAW. Of other Sorts	63,547
Thrown	165,270
SKINS AND FURS.	
Bear	14,312
Beaver	1,645
Calf, Raw	3,590
—— Tanned	13,949
Deer, in Hair	7,180
Fox	257
Goat, Raw	6,078
Kid, Dreſt	1,025
Lamb, in Wool	1,465
Martin	695
Mink	420
Muſquaſh	551
Newtre or Monkey	2,906
Otter	1,023
Racoon	1,073
Seal	941
Wolf	1,185
Smalts	11,732
Soap, Hard	982
SPIRITS.	
Brandy	88,922
Cordial Water	552
Geneva	36,875
Rum	110,732
Steel, Unrated	2,334
Stones, Marble Blocks	2,528
Succads	1,045
Succus Liquoritiæ	7,605
Sugar	2,395,758
Tallow	48,725
Tamarinds	1,198
Tar	13,950
Tea	180,156
Thread, Siſters	1,546
Tobacco	331,761
Tortoiſeſhell	1,309
Tow	6,279
Turmeric	1,564
Turpentine, Common	14,909

SPECIES

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.
Verdigris	2,584
Vermillion	807
Wax, Bees	7,632
WINE.	
Canary	4,617
Cape	517
French	34,516
Madeira	60,101
Portugal	797,621
Rheniſh	2,895
Spaniſh	171,377
Of all other Sorts	2,091
WOOD.	
Balks	13,[illegible]14
Battens	24,740
Boards, Paling	4,049
——— Wainſcot	1,492
Deals	360,273
Deal Ends	12,544
Fuſtic	1,957
Lathwood	11,561
Logwood	3,508
Mahogany	40,479
Maſts	14,995
Oars	1,655
Plank, Oak	18,682
Red Wood	988
Staves	39,213
Timber, Fir	231,499
——— Oak	4,583
Uſers	2,916
Wainſcot Logs	8,564
Wool, Cotton	263,815
——— Spaniſh	6,299
Yarn, Cotton	740
——— Linen, Raw	1,228
——— Mohair	2,046
Zaffar	1,316
Sundry ſmall Articles, the Duties on which have not amounted to 1,000l. each	121,415
Conſolidated Duty on Tonnage of Shipping Inwards	88,283
Temporary Duties on Goods and Shipping Inwards	672,468
	8,090,055
Deduct the Amount of thoſe Sums where the Drawback exceeds the Groſs Receipt	1,138
Total Duties Inwards	8,088,917

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
SUBSIDIES COLLECTED ON	£.
Alum	1,160
Coals	80,478
Cochineal	749
Indigo	514
Lead	29,933
Logwood	2,339
Skins, Beaver	784
Tin	3,513
Other Articles	7,340
Conſolidated Per-Centage Duty on Britiſh Goods Exported	86,769
Conſolidated Duty on Tonnage of Shipping Outwards	42,070
Temporary Duties on Goods and Shipping Outwards	126,314
Total Duties Outwards	382,458
DUTIES COASTWAYS.	
Coals	672,789
Corn	185
Stones and Slates	22,689
Wine	1,145
One Shilling per Chaldron on Newcaſtle Coals	25,335
Temporary Duties on Goods carried Coaſtways	47,469
Total Duties Coaſtways	769,614
Remittances from the Plantations	22,503
RECEIVED	
From the Receiver of Fines and Forfeitures for the King's Share of Condemned Tobacco	3,477
From the Inſpector of Corn Returns	620
From the Receiver General of the Counties, on Account of Windows, by the Act 24 Geo. III.	1
From ſundry Accountants, the Produce of ſundry Surcharges, &c. &c.	5,359
Arrear of Duty, by Act 38 Geo. III. Cap. 76. on Goods and Shipping	5,164
Quarantine Tonnage Duty	15,505
GRAND TOTAL	9,294,759

METEO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of March to the 24th of April, incluſive, 1804, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.28.	April 6 and 7.	Wind S.W.	Higheſt 60°.	April 24.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 29.20.	April 2.	Wind W.	Loweſt 24°.	March 29.	Wind N.W.
Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	48 hundredths of an inch.	Between the 30th and 31ſt of March, in the morning, the mercury fell from 29.68 to 29.20.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	16°.	The difference in the height of the mercury, on the 29th and 30th of March, before ſun-riſe, was 24° and 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2 768 inches in depth.

The moſt remarkable circumſtance relating to meteorology during the month that is now cloſed, is the ſevere cold that has for very many days been experienced. The ſeveral boiſterous and ſtormy days and nights which have occurred, we naturally look for ſoon after the equinoxes: in the preſent ſeaſon they have happened rather later than uſual.

Vegetation, as might be expected, conſidering the ſtate of the atmoſphere, is remarkably backward; more than we have witneſſed for ſome years paſt.

The wind has been many days in the N. E.; and both ſnow and hail have fallen three or four times during the month.

**** Perſons who reſide Abroad, and who wiſh to be ſupplied with this Work every Month, as publiſhed, may have it ſent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the Weſt Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to France, Hamburgh, Liſbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Poſt Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the Eaſt Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* GUY, *at the Eaſt India Houſe; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Poſt Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may alſo be had of all Perſons who deal in Books, at thoſe Places, and alſo in every Part of the World.*

**** Our Agricultural Report has not reached us in time for inſertion.*

SPECIMENS:

[Fac]simile of the first four Lines of the Decree of the Egyptian Priests in honour of

PTOLOMY THE FIFTH,

From the ancient Stone *inscribed in the* Hieroglyphic, Vulgar Egyptian & Greek *Characters,*
discovered by the French, a short distance from

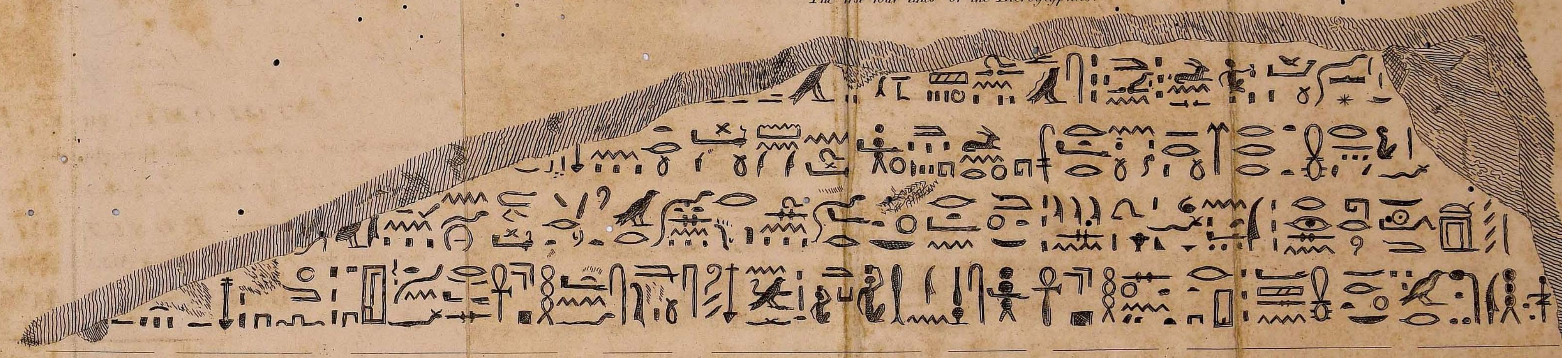
ROSETTA,

taken from them at the Surrender of ALEXANDRIA, and now depofited in the

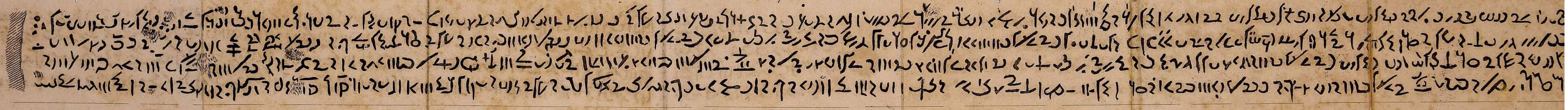
BRITISH MUSEUM.

Engraved by Hensley & Son No. 7 Foster Lane Cheapside

The first four lines of the Hieroglyphics.



The first four lines of the Coptic.



The first four lines of the Greek.

ΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣΤΟΥΝΕΟΥΚΑΙΠΑΡΑΛΑΒΟΝΤΟΣΤΗΝΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝΠΑΡΑΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΟΣΚΥΡΙΟΥΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΩΝΜΕΓΑΛΟΔΟΞΟΥΤΟΥΤΗΝΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥΚΑΙΤΑΠΡΟΣΤ
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